REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,285—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S.S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Pratt, as above, on THURSDAY, the 22nd August 1878.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 14th August 1878, and on SATURDAY, the 17th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Java.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, 193 H. P. Commander G. W. Wicks, R.N.R. on SATURDAY, the 10th August 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. R. Mason, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th August 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on SATURDAY, the 10th August 1878, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. R. Mason, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 14th August 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSI-BEH, MAJUNGA, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Melville, to the above ports, via ADEN, on or about the 24th August 1878.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th August 1878.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	300	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 18

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. EUROPEAN, 2,676 TONS,
C. A. SIBTHORPE, COMMANDER,
TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 18TH AUGUST.

THIS FINE STEAMER, with capital accommodation for a limited number of passengers, will have despatch as above. The Cabins and Saloon are built on Deck.

FARE (exclusive of Wines and Spirits), Rs 450.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 24th July 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Str. APIS Captain F. Egger, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 9th September 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 1st August, 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
—	TRAVANCORE.	1903	350	W. Barratt	16th Aug.
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	W.D. Anderson.	23rd do.
—	BANGALORE	2342	450	E. G. Stead	30th do.
(s)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	6th Sept.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
HINDOSTAN	3186	600	N. W. Haselwood.	19th August.
VENETIA	2736	450	W. B. Andrews	2nd September.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	16th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1878.

INDIAN TEA MART.

SUPERIOR ASSAM TEAS especially recommended to the Shipping in the Harbour, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., &c.

	Price per lb. Rs.	As.
ORANGE PEKOE	1	4
PEKOE, EXTRA FINE	1	4

Five per cent discount 25 lbs, and upwards.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,
Apollo Street, Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

14, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BONA FIDE SALE STRICTLY FREE FROM RESERVE. AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a light dogcart, mail phaeton, black horse, piano specially made for this climate plants at Tardew, opposite to Cowasjee Dawer's Mills.

Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. have received instruction to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. at the above mentioned place the valuable and handsome, furniture, &c., the property of W L L McKenzie, Esq., of which full particulars will appear hereafter. Catalogues will be published and furniture will be on view three days before the day of sale.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th August 1878.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a qantity of grey and colored piece goods, 16 water proof coats, &c.

Also on account of the underwriters.

ex City of Baltimore.

L E—1 case beading.

AT 1 P.M.

1 bay poney.
1 English built glass fronted brougham.
1 English-built buggy with a fast trotting chesnut Arab horse and harness.
1 English-built dog-cart with a chesnut Arab horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF "WEST LONGRIGG" COALS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at North Moody Bay, on account of the concerned.

ex ship "Culzean."

780½ tons of "West Longrigg" Coals, now lying at Mody Bay.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th August 1878.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,

METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co., Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

NOW READY.

PART II., VOL. VII. OF THE ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE IN FORCE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY, Edited by H. M. Birdwood, M.A., C.S., and H. J. Parsons, C.S., Barrister-at-Law. This Part contains the Acts of the Government of India in force in this Presidency, and the Acts of the Bombay Government, published during 1877; together with an Index for the whole Volume. *Price Rs. 9.* Out-Station Subscribers are requested to remit As. 10 more, to cover packing and postage—Vol. VII. complete, half bound, Rs. 13-8, packing and postage As. 12 extra.

Applications for copies, and Remittances to be made to the SUPERINTENDENT, BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of TEN RUPEES PER SHARE (4 per cent.), for the year ended 30th June last, will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on and after SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 9th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st August 1878.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT;
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electroplated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

HYDROPHOBIA! HYDROPHOBIA!! HYDROPHOBIA!!!

A MARVELLOUS CURE.

A SURE and certain cure for this most fearful and distressing malady has at last been found; it has been tried in numberless cases and never failed. One dose is sufficient for a perfect cure.

Sold in tin boxes of three sizes at Rupees 2, 4 and 8 each.

Sole Patentee and Manufacturer,
F. W. BIRCH,
Mussoorie. Agents Wanted.

ALLAN'S

CYCLONIAN
WATERPROOF SUITS.

DRAB AND BLUE MILITARY
CAPES.

CLEARING SALE.

BOYS' FANCY TWEED SUITS, Rs. 10 to 14½
FINE BLACK & BLUE SERGE SUITS, Rs. 26.

HUMMUM STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE ORIGINAL
BOMBAY MINSTRELS
WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT
ON
SATURDAY, AUGUST 17TH,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
COL. SEXTON AND THE OFFICERS
OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES,
IN AID OF THE
BAND FUND OF THE CORPS.

FULL PARTICULARS IN FUTURE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., D. S. KEMP & Co., and of the Honorary Secretary.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs. 3
STALLS	„ 2
GALLERY	„ 1

A. B. CHALMERS,
HONORARY SECRETARY.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer BYCULLA, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Co. (Ld.)

Bombay, 9th August 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that NINE PIECES of GOVERNMENT VACANT LANDS on Falkland Road at Cammatteepoora, Mahim, and Sewree, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's Office, New Secretariat, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th August 1878, at 2 p.m.

Plan of the lands can be seen, and the terms of sale learnt, on application to

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Collector

Bombay, Collector's Office, 9th August 1878.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at the Presidency and the WARRANT OFFICER in Commissariat charge at Deolalee, up to 1 p.m. of the 16th instant, for the SUPPLY of ARTICLES of SEAKITS to TROOPS at Deolalee (SOAP, YELLOW and MARINE, and TOBACCO).

Copies of Schedules and any other information connected with the Contract can be had on application at the Commissariat Office.

8th August, 1878.

THE UPPER-STORIED COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW in Mount Victoria Road, formerly in the occupation of the late Captain Henry, nearly opposite to Dr. Partridge. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW, just below F. Mathew's bungalow, nearly opposite the Honourable Nanabhoy Hurridass, formerly in the occupation of J. O. Connell, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the MATTER of THUCKER DYAL GOKU and THUCKER PURSHOTUM JAIRAM (*alias* GOKU), lately carried on business in Bombay under the name and style of THUCKER GOKU DONGERSI, adjudged Insolvents,

AND

In the MATTER of KUNDAMUL MANECKROY, lately carried on trade or business in Bombay as a General Merchant and Dealer in Cashmere Shawls, Scinde Work, and Trichinopoly and Delhi Jewellery, by means of his Munim, LILARAM CODAMUL, an adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the abovenamed Insolvents' Estate, are hereby required to SEND in their said CLAIMS, verified by affidavit, to the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, and all debtors to the said Insolvents' Estate are required to pay the amounts due by them to the said Estate, in the hands of the said Official Assignee.—Dated this 7th day of August 1878.

S. NEWCOME FOX,
Acting Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 9th day of August 1878.

JUNTA DA FAZENDA PUBLICA DO ESTADO DA INDIA PORTUGUEZA.

TENDO subido á presença da Junta da Fazenda Publica deste Estado algumas propostas para o estabelecimento d'uma carreira de navegação por piquenos barcos á vapor nos rios de Gôa e convindo em taes circumstancias abrir a concorrencia no interesse especialmente de se obter a maior somma de garantia para o desempenho do respectivo contracto, a mesma Junta da Fazenda previne por meu intermedio, a todas as pessoas, que pretenderem entrar em semelhante empresa que deverão enviar a esta Secretaria até o fim do mêz de Setembro vindouro as suas propostas em carta fechada, contendo o nome e morada do individuo que se offerece a estabelecer a carreira de vapor de que se trata, o tempo da duraçao do contracto e as garantias e condiçoes por que se obrigam a manter o mesmo contracto.

Secretaria da Junta da Fazenda Publica em Nova-Gôa, 24 de Julho de 1878.

O Secretario da Junta da Fazenda,
J. J. D'OLIVEIRA NOGRA.

BOARD OF PUBLIC REVENUE OF THE STATE OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.

THE BOARD having received several proposals for the ESTABLISHMENT of a LINE of STEAM LAUNCHES to RUN on the GOA RIVERS, and wishing under the circumstances to entertain such as may offer the greatest advantages for the due performance of that service, hereby invites, through the undersigned, TENDERS for the said undertaking. SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to the end of September next at his Office in Goa with the names and addresses of the parties tendering, and stating the period and duration of the contract they may wish to enter into, as also the guarantees and conditions on which they undertake to carry on the said contract.—Office of the Secretary to the Board of Public Revenue, New Goa, 24th July 1878.

J. J. OLIVEIRA NOGAR, Secretary.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	A.
Playfair's Midwifery, 2 vols., Edn. 1878	17	8
Mallock's New Paul and Virginia	2	4
Sanderson's Wild Beasts of India	15	12
London Society Holiday Number	0	12
Belgravia Ditto	0	12
Graphic—Summer Number, Coloured Illustrations	1	0
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, vol January to June	4	4
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for July	2	4
People of Turkey; by a Consul's Daughter, 2 vols	13	4
Sanwelson's History of Dunk	6	12
Goodfellow's Merchants' and Shipmasters' Ready Calculator	5	0
Pascoe's Handbook of Professions	2	4
Anderson's India and her Neighbours	9	8
Kentish's Pyrotechnists' Treasury	3	0
London Society—vol. Jan. to June 1878.	6	8
Tilt's Uterne Therapeutics, Edn. 1878	6	4
Swain's Surgical Emergencies	4	4
Fashion and Passion, a Novel	3	12
Tidy's Handbook of Modern Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic	10	0
Stanley's Through the Dark Continent, 2 vols	26	4
Summer Number of All the Year Round.	0	8

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen.. Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BRAND & CO.'S SPECIALITIES FOR INVALIDS,

CONSIST OF
CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA, VEAL, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN BROTHS.
ESSENCES OF BEEF, MUTTON, CHICKEN, &c.
TURTLE AND OTHER SOUPS.
SAVORY MEAT LOZENGES &c., &c.

Extract from Lancet, 18th March 1877.

ESSENCE OF BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL & CHICKEN—BRAND AND Co.

"Although these preparations can now hardly be called novelties, we notice them on account of their great value in medical practice.

"They consist of the pure juice of the flesh, extracted by heat and clarified, but not concentrated and otherwise untouched. The juice sets to a thin Jelly as clear as sherry, and the flavour of the meat is perfectly preserved. The first idea of this kind of preparation is due, we think, to Dr. Druitt, and if so, the profession is indebted to him for a very useful combination of food and stimulant. The essences are best used cold, but may also be liquified by heat, and used as enemata. Of course they do not keep long when once opened.

"The same firm prepares concentrated Extract of Beef and Invalid Turtle Soups, both excellent in quality."

Detailed Price Lists, with further opinions of the press, may be obtained of the

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
N. B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE BART., G. C. S. I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT.

At each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the Preparing and Dispensing of Medicines with care and expedition.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUG AND CHEMICALS

Employed are determined by chemical Analysis, every facility being provided for strict compliance with Physicians' commands.

An exact Copy of every prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession, are being continually added to the stock.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES
CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.
Meteorological and Philosophical Instruments of all kinds.

N.B.—The Company's Wholesale Priced List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical and other Instruments sent on receipt of Professional card.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GRANT ROAD HOTEL,

OPPOSITE THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD,
UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF MRS. CHRYSTALL.
FIRST CLASS BILLIARD ROOM.
BOARD AND LODGING Rs. 65 PER MONTH; OR Rs. 2-8 PER DAY.
OUR LIQUORS ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., while thanking the Public for their patronage, beg to CALL their ATTENTION to their LARGE and VARIED STOCK of WATCHES, from which they would recommend the following:—

A good Silver Crystal face Lever Watch	do.	Rs. 25
Do. Hunting	do.	25
Do. ½ „	do.	27

Their well-known Rs. 50 WATCH, in either open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases, in sizes for Ladies or Gentlemen.

"This watch has been the most successful yet imported, so its cheapness combined with its finished workmanship has secured for it the patronage of all."

The same watch in solid 18carat gold case	Rs. 150
Do. do. in strong gold case	200
Do. do. keyless do.	250

Their SILVER WATCH AT Rs. 75 in open face, ½hunting or hunting case.

"This watch is in an extra strong silver case with gold hinges, and the movement is fitted with a compensation balance and a hairspring Systems Brequet."

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT Rs. 40.

In recommending this Watch to the Public, Messrs. F. L. & Co. beg to inform them that it has been greatly improved of late, and they can safely say that it is unsurpassed for durability and correctness in time.

"Their special extra large size Railway Watch at Rs. 60 has had so great a demand of late that Messrs. F., L. & Co. regret to say they are unable to meet any further requirements for the present, their supply to stock having been bought up by a Railway Company."

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES	Rs. 90, 100, 120, 18
Do. do. enamelled and jewelled	350, 400, 50
Gentlemen's Keyless Watches, best quality	350 and 500
Gold Chronometer Watches	500, 600, 700
Gold Second Independent	250 to 400
Silver do.	150 to 250
Silver Chronograph Watches	225
Gold Repeaters, striking hours and quarters	350
Do. with dates	400
Do. striking hours and 1 stroke for each 5 minutes	500 to 700
Do. do. hours, quarters, and minutes	700 to 1,000
Do. do. with Eternal Calendar, Moon Phases, &c.	1,200 to 2,000
Silver eight day Lever Watches	150 to 200
Brass Chronographs, watch size	80
Silver do. do.	90
Brass do. large size	65
The Second Hand in all these can be returned to starting point.	
Pedometers, 1st quality	50
&c., &c., &c.,	&c.

A beautiful stock of Ladies' Gold Neck-laces, Neck Chains, Victoria Chains, Gentlemen's Alberts on hand.

Catalogues showing 46 patterns will be sent free on application.

Just received an assortme[illegible] Children's Gold Earring[illegible] newest patterns and all si[illegible]

Travelling Cloc[illegible]
Dining Room [illegible]
Marble Clocks [illegible]

FAVRE, LEUB[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUMMER NUMBER
OF THE
GRAPHIC.
Price Re. 1; by Post, Re. 1-2.

COOPER & CO.,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

REGISTERED PENCIL CASES,

SUCH AS

GOLD "PENDANT" FOLDING CASE, with sliding Pencil Knife and Rule. TELESCOPE "PENDANT" CASE with Calendar. "CANNON" PENCIL with Watch Key. "PEG TOP" PENCIL, "FISH" PENCIL and CRICKET BAT PENCIL.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

LETTER BARS.

Graduated for England and Inland Postage, the most convenient instrument for determining amount of Postal Rates for Letters ever introduced.

Cash, Rs. 4.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

STATIONERY.

	Rs.	A.
HALF TOLA INLAND Postage Paper, per 5 quire packet	1	6
Square envelopes to match, per 100	1	6
OVERLAND Water-lined Note-paper, cream, blue, violet or chamois tint, per 5 quire packet	1	6
Envelopes to match, per box of 100	1	6
WHATMAN'S HAND-MADE Bank Note Paper for Overland correspondence (*very tough and untearable*), per 5 quire packet	2	8
Ditto Large quarto letter size, per 5 quire packet, cream or blue wove	5	0
Envelopes to match, per box of 100	2	4
BARONIAL NOTE PAPER, treble thick, finest quality, cream-laid, large 8vo., per 5 quire packet	2	12
Square envelopes to match, per 100	2	8
Ditto Post Octavo, per packet	2	8
Square envelopes to match, per 100	2	0
Ditto Albert size, per packet	2	0
Square envelopes to match, per 100	1	12
Ditto Queen's size, per packet	1	12
Square envelopes to match, per 100	1	8
Ditto Quarto size letter paper, per packet	4	8
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM WOVE NOTE PAPER—		
Large Octavo, per box of 5 quires	3	0
Oblong envelopes to match, per 100	2	4
Ditto Post 8vo., per box of 5 quires	2	8
Oblong envelopes to match, per 100	2	0
COMMERCIAL NOTE PAPER, large 8vo., cream laid, per packet	1	6
Cream laid envelopes to match, per 100	1	6
Buff Wove Commercial Envelopes, per 1,000	4	0
5,000 for 17-8. 10,000 for Rs. 30.		
EXTRA SATIN REPP NOTE PAPER—		
Large 8vo, *cream or celestial blue*, per 5 quire box	3	0
Square envelopes to match, per 100	2	12
Post 8vo, cream, per 5 quire box	2	12
Ditto OBLONG Fawn, Grey, Blue, Pink, Primrose, per 5 quire box	2	12
Ditto ALBERT SIZE OBLONG, any of the above colors, per 5 quire box	2	4
Envelopes to match all the above.		
FOOLSCAP PAPERS—		
Saunders H M Blue Foolscap, 15 lbs., *per ream*	22	8
Hollingworth's cream laid Fcap, 12 lbs, *per ream*	12	8
—Blue laid do do	12	8
Official envelopes, blue or cream, foolscap size, per 100	2	4
Ditto larger, size per 100	3	0
BLOTTING PAPER—Thick, 38 lbs, white, blue, buff and pink, per quire	1	8
per ream	26	0

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ACCUMULATED Net Capital on 1st Aug. 1878, (not including interest for 16 months, about Rs. 16,000, and payments into Mofussil Treasuries not yet accounted for), held by Government at 3½ per cent. per annum interest, Rs. 3,86,000.

MONTHLY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Monthly Subscriptions received			Rs. 7,723 9
Monthly Pensions paid	Rs. 1,055 0		
Working Expenses monthly	374 13		
	1,429 13		
Less interest received monthly from Government on Rs. 3,86,000 at 3½ per cent.	1,206 4		223 9
Monthly Savings			7,500 0

It will be seen from the above that the monthly subscriptions are put away nearly untouched, the monthly interest received from Government paying the whole of the Pensions and a large portion of the working expenses.

DIRECTORS.

Rev. A. Williams, Chairman.
R. A. Williamson, Esq., Dy. Chairman.
E. Reilly, Esq.
Capt. J. G. Bryning.
W. H. Kraal, Esq.
P. Soutter, Esq.
H. H. Remfry, Esq.

This Fund is based on the same principles and tables as the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, and admits Military Lives. It admits of provision being made for Widows and Children, including Natural, Adopted and Step Children, and for near relatives under certain restrictions. It is under the management of a Board of Honorary Directors, elected by the Subscribers from among themselves.

The *whole* of the Funds, as above, are deposited with Government, under an arrangement similar to that of the U. S. F. P. Fund. All Mofussil Treasuries will receive money on account of this Fund.

Rules, Forms of Application, &c. can be obtained from the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A PRACTICAL ENGINEER (EUROPEAN) wishes an ENGAGEMENT in charge of a Mill or Press. Has first class testimonials. Apply ENGINEER, *Gazette* Office.

BOARD and RESIDENCE No. 6, Forbes Street, Fort. Terms [illegible] per agreement.

BUNDER SALAMA, POONA, TO LET, furnished, Rs. 250. Apply PES[illegible]TONJEE BOMANJEE, Poona, or "J. D," Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE, PORK, 200 [illegible] in Barn. Apply on Board Ship Beeherdass [illegible] and JAMSETJEE, Dubash, Pars[illegible], or HORMUSJEE Victoria Building. Price moderate. [illegible] Street, Fort, and

FOR SALE, a double-seated BROUGHAM in good order, with pole and shafts, for single or pair, made by W. C. Williams, London. A strong and fast grey CAPE HORSE and Harness suitable for above. A strong built roomy SHIGRAM, in capital order. A DOGCART, very light, in good order, dark, green and picked out, Russian leather cushions, made by John Wood and Co., London. Apply W. R., *Bombay Gazette.*

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 3.

A CUP OF TEA, OR COFFEE, in FIVE MINUTES, at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
and
113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.
(WITH AGENTS IN LIVERPOOL, SOUTHAMPTON, AND PORTSMOUTH.)

PARCELS and CASES of any size or shape sent to England or elsewhere.
PARCELS taken by weight as under to London,
Not exceeding 4 lbs. at 7 as. per lb.
[illegible]

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED, A JAILOR for the Subordinate Jail at Bhusawal. Salary Rs. 30. A Parsee preferred. Must be able to read and write Marathi and English. Apply at once to the undersigned, with testimonials, &c. in original.

W. H. PROPERT,
District Magistrate, Khandeish.

Dhulia, 31st July 1878.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PAPER CURRENCY and MONEY ORDER OFFICES will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY next, the 12th and 13th instant, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

E. GAY,
Acting Commissioner of Issue.

Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 8th August 1878.

AVOID QUACKS AND QUACK MEDICINES. THOSE suffering from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, Spermatorrhœa and other Diseases of the Genital organs successfully treated by a European Surgeon of great experience in the above diseases. Cures guaranteed. Address M. D., General Post Office, Madras.

FIRST CLASS HORSES and CARRIAGES on HIRE, at Moderate Terms. Apply at the Stables, in Bell Lane, opposite to the Roman Catholic Chapel in the Fort, or to J. J. D'ALMEIDA, care of Messrs. Thacker and Co., Limited, Watson's Esplanade Hotel.

MR. P. A. LOPEZ,

PIANIST, SOLO VIOLINIST AND VIOLENCELLIST,

BEGS to solicit the patronage of the Public, and especially his former constituents, will undertake to Repair, Tune, and give Lessons on the Piano, Harmonium, Violin, &c., either at the pupils' houses or at his own place.

☞ THE TERRACE, opposite Bolton & Co., Byculla.

SPLENDID LAND FOR TEA

AVAILABLE IN THE WESTERN DOOARS.

PARTIES desirous of investing in Tea, and wishing to save themselves the trouble and expense of prospecting for good land in the jungle, can have all information supplied by applying to the Government Surveyor, Mr. H. McA. ATKINSON, C. E., Camp, via Julpiguri, Bengal.

Any amount of land up to 800 acres can be had from Government under the "Waste Land Rules." Consultation Fee (2) Two Annas per acre.

ESTATE OF GEORGE FREDERICK MUSHET, DECEASED.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of the above deceased, are REQUESTED to SEND PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS and DEBTS respectively to the undersigned on or before the twentieth day of August 1878.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 2nd August 1878.

FOR SALE, 10 HANK BOBBIN REELS by Joseph Stubbs; 1 PATENT SELF-STOPPING WARPING MACHINE by John Dugdale and Sons, and India Rubber Valves of different sizes. For price and particulars apply to

DINSHAW NOWROJEE, Manager,
Khatau Makanji Spinning & Weaving Company Mill, Byculla

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY,
A blending of the finest old Campbletown and Islay Whiskies, selected for us from the best Distilleries in Scotland, and now largely consumed in India.
Per dozen, Rs. 23.

ROYAL INDIANA CIGARS,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 3.

COCONADA CHEROOTS,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 2.

ÆRATED WATERS,
MANUFACTURED BY US AND UNSURPASSED IN EXCELLENCE.

			Rs.
Soda Water	per dozen	...	0 12
Tonic Water	„	...	1 0
Lemonade	„	...	1 0
Gingerade	„	...	1 0
Potash Water.	„	...	0 12
Seltzer Water.	„	...	1 0

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

BORDEAUX.		
St. Estéphe	Rs. 11	per doz. Qts.
Do.	„ 6	do. Pts.
Margaux	„ 15	do. Qts.
Médoc Pauillac	„ 22	do.
Chateau Le Roc	„ 24½	do.
Cantemerle	„ 31	do.
WHITE BORDEAUX.		
Grave	Rs. 15	per doz. Qts.
Do. No. 1	„ 19	do.
Do. Superior	„ 31½	do.
HOCKS.		
Laubenheim	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Geisenheim	„ 19	do.
Scharlachberg	„ 28	do.
Liebfraumilch	„ 32	do.
BRANDIES.		
Cognac	Rs. 31	per doz. Qts.
Do. Vieux	„ 33	do.
Do. Fine Champagne	„ 38½	do.
VERMOUTH.		
Premiere qualité	Rs. 14½	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„ 8	do. Pts.
CHAMPAGNE.		
H. Piper & Co.	Rs. 45	per doz. Qts.
Do.	„ 25	do. Pts.
LeForéstier	„ 41½	do. Qts.

Special terms for quantity. Mofussil Orders to be accompanied by a remittance or reference.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS
and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Fraude	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts.
Les Canons	„ 18	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 22	„
Chateau Lafitte	„ 26	„
HOCKS:—From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 17-8	per doz. Q[illegible]
Geisenheimer	„ 20	„
Liebfraumilch	„ 24	„
Steinwein	„ 24	„
Hochheimer	„ 26	„
Rudesheimer	„ 28	„
Marcobrunner	„ 38	„
BEER:—		
Ind. Coope & Co.'s Pale Ale	Rs. 5	per doz. [illegible]
Do. do.	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

LIQUEUR:—

[illegible]

CHAMPAGNE:—

[illegible]

BRANDY:—

[illegible] Gadrad & Co.'s [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 9TH AUGUST, 1878.

BUSINESS here has been very quiet during the day, and will probably remain so both in Exports and Imports until after the Cocoanut holidays next week.

The Bombay Mails of 19th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 7th instant.

Reuter's telegrams of yesterday's date report the Coffee Market in London unchanged at 108s. 6d. for Mid. Plantation, 74s. for Good Ord. Native, and 80s. for Mysore. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil has advanced 10s., being now quoted £44-10 per ton. Cochin is unchanged at £58 per ton. There is no alteration in either Linseed or Rapeseed. Consols have advanced to £95½. The quotations for French Rentes is unintelligible.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was quiet with sales amounting to 10,000 bales, of which 1,200 bales were Surats. Prices are unaltered. In the Manchester Piece Goods Market there is no change.

From New York yesterday's telegrams still quote Mid. Uplands at 12 cents, but Futures have declined from 11 5-16 to 11 3-16 cents per pound. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date compare as follows with the two previous years:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Thursday's Receipts	Nil	200	700
Six days' do.	2,000	1,800	5,500
Total since 1st Sept.........	4,216,000	3,937,800	4,097,800

The Bank of England Return for the week ending 7th instant shows a decrease of £300,000 in the Reserve; £400,000 in bills discounted; and £100,000 in Bullion. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has risen from 34½ to 36 per cent., and no alteration in the Bank rate of discount was made by the Directors at their meeting yesterday. A further withdrawal of £100,000, destination unknown, is advised from the Bank, and a shipment of £10,000 by yesterday's P. & O. Steamer *via* Southampton for this port, is also advised.

Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 52⅝d. per oz., but private telegrams quote its value at 52½d. per oz.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE there has been very little doing to-day, and the tendency of rates has been downwards, but as to-morrow will be a half holiday, and Monday and Tuesday holidays, there will be no alteration in quotation until the Banks re-open on Wednesday. To-day's closing rates are as follows:—

			per Rupee.
Bank Bills, on demand......		1s. 8d.	
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8⅜d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 11-32d.	,,
Francs	3 ,, ,,	2·13¼	,,

On Calcutta the rate for demand is 100 1-16, and at 60 days' sight 99¾.

In the SHARE MARKET there has been more activity to-day, the demand being chiefly for Colaba and Frere Land Companies' Scrip, the former of which has advanced Rs. 40 per share and the latter Rs. 2 per share. In Bank Shares the only change is an advance of Rs. 2½ in Bombays. For Press Companies there has been some enquiry. Apollos have advanced Rs. 50, and Berars Rs. 10 per share. In Spinning and Weaving Companies there has been little change, but values have kept generally steady.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is unchanged at Rs. 96⅞ for Fours and Fours-and-a-half, and Rs. 104⅞ for Fives-and-a-half, and Rs. 102⅝ for the New Four-and-a-half per cent. Loan.

The COTTON MARKET has been quiet owing to less favourable accounts from Liverpool, and buyers have almost entirely withdrawn from the Market. Dealers, however, are firm, and asking in most instances the same prices as yesterday. To-day's quotations are:—

Good Oomrawuttee	Rs. 214 per candy.
G. Fair ,, ...	,, 204 ,,
G. S. G. Dharwar	,, 215 ,,
G. F. Compta	,, 196 ,,
G. F. Dhollera	,, 204 ,,

FREIGHTS are very weak owing to the fixture of the Branksome Hall (S.) for a part cargo to arrive at £1 per ton. The nominal rate by the steamers now loading is £1 1s. 3d. per ton, but there is very little enquiry. For sailing tonnage the rate is unchanged at 12s. 6d. per ton.

COALS.—There is rather more enquiry and a cargo of Laird's Welsh Hartley, July-August shipment via Cape, has been sold at Rs. 19½ per ton. Also 1,000 tons of Davison's West Hartley, alongside, at Rs. 20¼ per ton.

LINSEED, owing to the continued absence of demand, has declined to Rs. 6-12 per cwt.

RAPESEED is unchanged, the nominal quotation for Yellow Guzerat being still Rs. 7-14 to Rs. 8 per cwt.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	141
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 p. c.	725
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	722½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	675
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do.	113

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	860
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	112
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	925
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25 p.s.	945
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,160
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p. s.	2,000
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	93
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	200	2,000		40 p.s.	1,400
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,060
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	230
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	70
Colaba S. and W. Co. ...	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	780
Coorla S. and W. Co. ...	1,000	1,000	all	40 p s*	1,020
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	675
Dhurumsey Spinning ...	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	870
Fleming S. and W. Co...	1,500	1,250	all	40 p.s*	1,225
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,180
Hindustan S. & W. Co...	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	1,000
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	850
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	980
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	910
K. Muccoojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	890
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	750
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p s*	1,285
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	43
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	390
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50p.s*	1,360
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,260
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	275
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	35 p.	945
Neriad S. and W. Co. ...	400	1,000	all	—	650
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all		800
Sursey S. and W. Co.....	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	350
Oriental	1,000	625	all	10 p.s*	770
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,125
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	905
Soonderdas Spinning ...	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	850
Do do. ½ Share.	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1,020
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	775

*Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½p.s.	1,890
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	650
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	500	500	300	36 p. s.	305
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	19
Treacher and Co..	1,990	500	all	62½ p. s.	615
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct	30

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 3rd August 1878.

Open 1,288½ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	68,349	0	0
Merchandise	1,49,609	0	0
Telegraph	751	0	0
Total Rs......	2,18,709	0	0
Corresponding Week last year, open 1,288½ miles ....Total Rs......	4,90,582	10	4
Decrease.......................	2,71,873	10	4

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Railways.	Total from 1st January To 2nd June 1877.	Total from 1st January To 1st June 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
GUARANTEED.				
East Indian, Main	17415613	16672454	...	743159
East Indian, Jabulpur	2092319	1640334	...	451985
Eastern Bengal	1466417	1668669	202252	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	1910523	2049524	139001	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi ...	4197580	4168955	...	28625
Madras	4222770	2850662	...	1372108
South Indian	1229808	1311701	80893	...
Great Indian Peninsula	16829913	14887471	...	1942442
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	4077989	3571572	...	505796
Total.....	52233311	48771342	...	3461969
STATE.				
Calcutta and South-Eastern.	46314	60498	14184	...
Nalhati	38860	45280	6420	...
Rajputana	1161553	1314300	152747	...
Holkar	155223	365412	210189	...
Khamgaon	34778	42163	7385	...
Amraoti	49637	60908	10971	...
Wardha Valley	27721	66988	39267	...
Nizam's	321884	365579	43695	...
Tirhut	119525	189745	69620	...
Punjab, Northern	268058	377460	109405	...
Neemuch	24658	64388	39850	...
Northern Bengal	...	309042	309042	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	31136	507142	476006	...
Sindia	...	41312	41312	...
Dhond and Manmar	...	55079	55079	...
Total.....	2778830	3862252	1084422	...
Grand Total.....	54512141	52634594	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gross Estimated Expenses..	26304586	157[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net Receipts..	2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Gross receipts from [illegible]

b—Total [illegible]

c—Total [illegible]

THE MONEY MARKET.

(*Nicholls & Co.'s Financial Circular for July.*)

THE Bank of Bengal rate for on demand loans still stands at 4 per cent., and a further reduction in the margin in loans consequent on the improved quotations in the prices of Government Stocks, has to be recorded. In every direction there is an abundance of capital, and advances are readily obtainable at from ½ to 1 per cent. below the Bank rate. The operations in the market for Government Stocks and General Securities have been of an extended character throughout the month, and at advanced prices. Government Paper, Bank and other Shares have been supported by the combined influences of the declaration of peace, full supplies of money, the absence of uncertainty as to the results of the New Loan, and by the encouraging advices from almost all parts of the country with regard to agricultural prospects.

Thus far the more hopeful aspect of affairs, heralded in our last, has been in a measure realized. The long-sustained dulness in the Share market has given place to activity, and the tendency to growing improvement is manifest; this is not to be accounted for, as has been said, to any one cause, such as the abundance and lower value of money, although that has doubtless had its due effect, but to combined influences of a satisfactory and encouraging character. Not the least amongst these is the impression, which daily gains ground, that all fears as to the failure of the crops have been removed, that the prices of food grains must give way, affording a stimulus to our languishing export trade, and pointing to increased activity in imports.

Nor has the improvement in the Share market been restricted to any one class of Stocks; it has been shared by nearly all:—Pressing Companies' Shares, for a long time past neglected, have moved upwards with marked rapidity. Jute and Cotton Stocks have registered an appreciable advance in prices. Coal Shares have commanded better rates, and several Stocks of Miscellaneous Companies have been taken up steadily for *bona fide* permanent investments. The low prices of many Tea Companies' Shares have not failed to attract the shrewd speculator, and transactions have been quietly effected with a view to a profitable re-sale hereafter, but holders, as a rule, are unwilling to sell at present prices. It is worthy of notice that the advance in price of the several Stocks can be accounted for on legitimate grounds, and is not due to any special temporary excitement. In the case of Pressing Shares the prospects of an abundant Jute Crop, helped by the increased rate per bale charged for baling, leads to the expectation of large profits and correspondingly large dividends. Jute and Coal Concerns are doing sufficiently well to justify the rise also; any too rapid advance forced on by speculation has been checked, and the upward movement must be regarded as healthy and legitimate in the special instances where that tendency has been the most appreciable.

The general rise in the market value of Stocks has afforded holders an opportunity of realizing without loss, and in instances where Shares were bought, at the inflated prices which ruled some four years ago, the average has been brought down to present quoted rates by further purchases of the same Stocks when the minimum quotations were touched. The Brokers' Share List and transactions published in the daily newspapers are now perused with an interest approaching that which was so generally manifested in the busy months of 1874. During the past three years, dating from the crisis which befell the Jute Companies in 1875, business in Stocks has been fitful, at times almost suspended, prices have continued to fall steadily, with some important exceptions, uneasiness on the part of investors and capitalists followed, but the depression has at last approached to the turning point, distrust no longer exists, and solidity and firmness are the prevailing features of the market.

This changed aspect of affairs is well illustrated in the rapid advance in the prices of Government Securities. Only a few months ago 4 per cents. were down to Rs. 93; they are now 97, and a comparison of the prices of Joint Stock Shares, with those which prevailed some time ago, give evidence of improvement in such Stocks as had fallen the most heavily. Tea Stocks have all suffered more or less by the depression in the Home Markets, helped on by unseasonable weather, and in consequence a falling off in the quality of Teas manufactured. An improvement in prices for good fine Teas is now showing itself, and the prospects of the season begin already to look brighter; under such circumstances Tea Stocks are worth looking after at existing rates, although no rapid upward movement can be expected.

The market has thus answered to the impulse which was expected from the several causes assigned without that *bounding* forward movement which is always so injurious in its tendency, and fatal to the continuance of profitable and extensive operations. There are at present no signs of a recurrence of the unhealthy excitement which proved so disastrous three years ago, nor need any such issue be apprehended until an abnormal growth of prosperity leads to an exaggerated idea of wealth which does not in reality exist. The experience of the past will help to guard against such an issue, and taking into account the combination of events which of late has contributed to force down the prices of Stocks, those well-known principles which rule investments under the guidance of prudence and experience are unlikely to be forgotten or disregarded.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE British ship WILLIAM DOUGLAS, 1,263 tons, Commander T. Douglas, will sail to-day for Callao, in ballast.

THE British ship SCOTTISH MINSTREL, 1,517 tons, Commander W. H. Metcalf, will sail to-day for Callao, in ballast.

THE British barque LADY MELVILLE, 967 tons, H. P. Hansen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, 4th June, with a cargo of timber and one deck passenger.

THE British s.s. CALCUTTA, 549 tons, Commander W. R. Mason, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and Mr. Joseph Hulse and seventeen deck passengers.

THE British ship CARTSBURN, 1,256 tons, Commander J. Ritchardson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 29th April, with a cargo of 1,788 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
9	Calcutta (s)...........	Mason	Bussorah, July 23.
	Lady Melville..........	Hansen	Moulmein, June 4.
	Cortsburn	Richardson ...	Liverpool, April 29.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
9	Calder (s)............	Orman	Persian Gulf.
	Morning Light	Chaston.......	Callao.
	Australia (s).........	Cates	Southampton, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Scottish Minstrel, Metcalf, for Callao.
Ship William Douglas, Douglas, for Callao.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Shadman, for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Calcutta, for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
5	Naworth Castle (s)...Brown	..........Colombo, July 29.	
	Arundel Castle ......Steer	...........London, April 11.	
	Alexandra ....Kenworthy	...Liverpool, April 6.	

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 5.—Ships Sheila and Monmouthshire. Barques Lassa and Queen of the Age. Schooner Zulu.

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per P and O S S Bokhara:—For Madras—Mr and Mrs Whitten and 5 children, Mrs E Welsh, Mr G M Gregory, Mr GeoWilson, Mr R Blair, Mr C K Cuny, Miss Munnis. For Galle—Mr Geo Bartlett. For Melbourne—Mrs J Welch. For Malta—Mr G Richardson. For Southampton—Sub-Conductor R Wildey, Mr and Mrs J Percival and child, Mr J J Allen, Mrs and Miss Beese and 3 children.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Alexandra—June 4th, a Dutch Barque (showed P M C L), from Rotterdam for Sourabaya 61 days out, in Lat 26-30 S, Long. 30-0 W. Wishing to be reported.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
6 Union .... Pooree

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 9.

FROM LONDON.

Hindoostan s—10 kegs iron shoe nails, Moosajee Essaljee.
Bernina s—9 cases cheese, The Agra Bank.

FROM TRIESTE.

Travancore s—22 bales packing paper and 2 cases writing paper, W Nicol and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—10 cases tobacco, Golamally Jewanjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Travancore s—3 cases saffron, L Naraen and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—10 cases brandy, [illegible]uljee Bozonjee Lakdawala.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stockbridge—500 bags [illegible] Parakhia Sazan; 100 bales cotton, Narrondass Bhug[illegible] Sukhmidas Khimjee; 35 bales wool, Eur[illegible] Killick, Nixon and Co; 72 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchund; 71 bales cotton, Moolji Jewraj and Co; 41 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co; 65 bales cotton R Rampurtap.
Consett s—110 cwts coir yarn, Khetsey Dhurrumsey.
Australia s—21 cwts deer horns and 63 cwts B horns, Curimbhoy Nanjee 9 cwts ivory, Nanchund Javechund. 1 cwt ivory, Sariff Durveeh 4½ cwt ivory, Dewchund Khoopchund: 8½ cwts ivory, Curimbhoy Alloobhoy; 2 boxes bar gold (Rs. 2,10,000) The Agra Bank 2 boxes bar gold (Rs. 2,08,000) The National Bank of India.

FOR TRIESTE.

Travancore s—300 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton George Lockhart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Travancore s—100 bales cotton G Lockhart and Co.

HIGH COURT—AUGUST 10.

(Before the Honorable the Chief Justice and the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

612-74—Bimington H and L—Robert Brown and others vs Hajee Sallay M[illegible] &c—Mr. Fletcher—Part Heard.
121-77—Macfarlane and G—Bai Jaikesson vs Bulwantrao G[illegible] and others—Shearup P.
691-77—Fletcher and S—Nursey Kessowjee vs Rahim Ansar and another—Bhanderker N.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

LONG CAUSES.

626-77—Tyabjee and S—L Lalla and others vs G Damodhur—J C Cama.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, [illegible]

BOMBAY, [illegible]

Means of observ[illegible]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 8.

Thoold, Major, Bl. Rl. Engrs, on med certificate from Multan
Nemill, Capt, Bl. Staff Corps, on furlough, from Simla.

AUGUST 6.

Knapp, Surg, By M S, on privilege leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 4.

Schneider, Sub Lt, By 15th Regt N I, to join to Deesa.

AUGUST 9.

Heysham, Lt Col Mad Comst Dept, on furlough; to England.
McKenzie, Major and Pay Master, Bl 1-18 Rl Fusiliers on Medical certificate to England.
Singleton, Capt, By 28th N I to Rajkote.
Marsham, Lt and Adjt, Bl 60th Rifles, on sick leave, to England.
Nemill, Capt, Bl Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, August 7.)

Mr L Forbes, District and Sessions Judge, Bellary, to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras during the absence of Mr Justice Kindersley on leave.

Mr F H Wilkinson to act as District and Sessions Judge, Bellary, during the employment of Mr Forbes.

R B Michell, Barrister-at-law, to act Chief Magistrate for the Town of Madras during the absence of Major T Weldon on privilege leave.

Colonel R A Macdonald, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, Privilege leave for three months.

Mr E Thomson, Principal Presidency College, to act as Director of Public Instruction.

Mr L Garthwaite, Inspector of Schools, 2nd Class, to act as Inspector of Schools, 1st Class.

Mr F S Evans, Professor of Mathematics, 3rd Class to act until further orders as Professor 2nd Class, vice Mr. W A Porter, seconded, and to officiate as Principal, Presidency College, 2nd Class.

Mr D Duncan, Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, 4th Class, to act as Professor, 3rd Class, until further orders, and to officiate as Professor, 2nd Class Presidency College.

Dr G Oppert, Ph D, Professor of Sanscrit, the Class Presidency College, to act until further orders as Professor, 3rd Class.

The Rev W Scott to be chaplain of Trevandrum.

Mr W J H LeFanu to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, during the employment of Mr Wilkinson on other duty.

Mr F A Nicholson to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Salem.

Mr. W J Tate to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Godavery.

Mr. P A Cole, 3rd-Class Deputy Collector, is promoted to the 2nd Class.

Major C C Sargeaunt, Assistant Superintendent 2nd class, to act as Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class, vice Major A O H Clay.

Mr. R Davidson, Third Member, Board of Revenue, had been granted an extension of leave for six months, on sick certificate.

The services of Mr. J P Scotland, Assistant Engineer, Bengal Irrigation, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

MILITARY ORDERS.

Captain J H Newill, Staff Corps, Political Assistant 2nd class is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for sixteen months.

Lieut Colonel Searle, Staff Corps, Superintendent and Agent for Army clothing, is granted privilege leave for sixty days from the 10th August.

The following promotions are made:—Captain John Hudlston having completed twenty years service, to be Major. Lieut A W Carter, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain.

Lieut Colonel Clay, Wing Commander, 3rd N I, is permitted to proceeded to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, August 3.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

38th N I—Lieut W T Fairbrother, 11th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

Colonel C Reay, Staff Corps, on being relieved of his duties of Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Roorkee, is re-posted to Meerut for general duty.

Captain Garnault, R A, is directed to proceed from Fyzabad to Benares, for duty with D Battery 4th Brigade.

Captain Nash, R A, is directed to proceed from Benares to Nowgong and rejoin D Battery 3rd Brigade for duty.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

81st Foot—Lieut Morris to port of embarkation, for one month; and to England for fifteen months, on private affairs.

82nd Foot—Lieut Anton, to England, to appear before a medical board.

18th Bengal Cavalry—Major Wheeler, to Almora and Naini Tal, from 1st August to 15th October, on private affairs.

41st N I—Colonel H S Obbard, to Almora, from 11th August to 15th October, on private affairs.

Bengal Infantry—Lieut Colonel Holdsworth, to Simla, from 15th July 1878 to the 15th Jan 1879, on medical certificate.

Unattached List—Captain W. Willcocks from the 1st August to the 31st October, on private affairs.

Surgeon Major J M Fiddes, to Naini Tal, from 20th July to 20th October, on medical certificate.

Surgeon Major W H Jameson, to Mussoorie, from 18th July to 17th October, on medical certificate.

Surgeon Major P W Sutherland, to Murree, from 17th June to 30th October, on private affairs.

Veterinary Surgeon J P Adams, to Murree, from 25th June to 25th October, on medical certificate.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon........................ 13th, 5h. 7·4m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 10	......	5 41	6 30	10 5 m 9 47 a	3 11 m 4 10 a
Sun. 11	8th Sunday after Trinity	5 42	6 29	10 46 m 10 34 a	4 52 a
Mon. 12	......	5 42	6 28	11 19 m 11 15 a	4 44 m 5 28 a
Tues. 13	English Mail Expected.	5 42	6 28	11 50 m 11 52 a	5 22 m 6 0 a
Wed. 14	......	5 42	6 27	0 19 a	5 57 m 6 28 a
Th. 15	......	5 42	6 26	0 23 m 0 45 a	6 28 m 6 56 a
Fri. 16	......	5 41	6 30	10 5 m 9 47 a	3 11 m 4 10 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

HENDERSON—August 5th, at Hydrabad, the wife of Surgeon W. H. Henderson, Bombay Medical Department, of a son.

DEATHS.

McKENZIE—August 6th, at Khamgaum, West Berar, John Smith, the infant son of J. McKenzie, aged 13 months.

PROCTOR-SIMS—August 7th, at Bhownagar, Mary Adelaide, the beloved child of R. Proctor-Sims, C. E., Executive Engineer, Bhownagar, aged 3 years and nine months.

UNGER—At Sholapore, Mr. William Unger, Band Master and Pensioned Line Sergeant, Bombay Army, aged 105 years. Madras papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—July 30th, at Shillong, the wife of Lieut-Colonel. Willoughby S. Clarke, of a son.

SMITH—July 30th, at Kurnool, the wife of Mr. R. P. Smith, Telegraph Master of a daughter.

STANES—August 4th, at Coimbatore, the wife of R. Stanes, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HOFF—August 1st, at Simla, John Jacob Louis, second son of the late Mr. William Hoff, aged 12 years.

NAYNE—August 5th, at Allahabad, Charles James Otway, the eldest son of the Rev. F. O. Mayne, Vicar of Bearsted, Kent.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1878.

TRAVELLERS' tales are proverbial, but in India there will soon be proverbial travellers, if, indeed, we have not got them already. That reflection is induced by the experiences of two recent wanderers in India—one an Earl, and the other a sportsman (Cockney?) We will commence with the Nimrod,—assumptively of Cockaigne,—who has recently enlightened the *Field* readers on the habits of more than one species of Bengal tiger. In fact this sportsman's prowess was principally confined to the Bengal tiger of the genus *homo*, and so far as his confessions go, he found the animal to be as obstructive and ferocious as any one of "Ouida's" gifted heroes, tired of his life and his lady-love, could well desire. His experiences of tiger shooting in Northern India have all the freshness of novelty after those weary records of the Indian sporting magazines, wherein initial letters, as A. and B. and Z. make "bags," and "kills" and "*khubbers*," until one grows utterly sick of themselves and their baggage. This gentleman and modern Jarrocks appear to have killed no tigers at all; nevertheless, he had sport,—sport of a certain kind—with the officials of his most unhappy hunting grounds. He complains that from the very first, the Collector and the Deputy Collector, and all the district understrappers threw every possible obstacle in the way of his praiseworthy purpose of ridding India of her carnivora, and he even goes so far as to state that he was starved out of the district by those same officials desiring no man to furnish him with eggs or *moorghees* under penalty of punishment as mysterious as awful. The impression his letter conveys is, that Indian Collectors are very jealous sportsmen; that they maintain tiger coverts for their own delectation, and that they regard travelling sportsmen from Cockaigne as so many desperate poachers whom it is quite allowable to repress by starvation or similar stringent deterrents. We have heard of Collectors and Commissioners with game preserves before, but the experiences of this correspondent of the *Field*, when trespassing [illegible] are unique. According to his own [illegible] [sa]nguinary denizens of the jungles [illegible] [cru]el and inhospitable than the [illegible] [th]eir policemen whom he met on [illegible] first [illegible] [the]y would not give him [illegible] After coming five [illegible] [co]untry of its animal [illegible] no other [illegible] retired not with the honours of war, but with a strong determination to render the preserving proclivities of Collectors public. We have only heard one side of this story. What the other side has to say we do not know. Probably the travelling sportsman and amateur tiger-slayer made himself obnoxious to the officials he encountered, as such people will do, by mistaking them for Collectors of Customs when they were really Collectors of districts; for Commissioners of parochial relief, when actually Commissioners of provinces. However, English readers of the *Field* will be disposed to imagine that Jos. Sedley is up and doing again, and that the Collector of Bogglywalla is at present much too great and powerful a personage in his own little kingdom to permit, save under condescension, the visits of interloping sportsmen on his territories.

The Earl of Dalkeith is another observant traveller of this Empire who is somewhat dissatisfied with what he sees here. It is not the tigers or the Collectors that the noble lord complains of, but the disaffection. The Earl has seen a great deal of what no one else can see, and deserves every credit for his aristocratic acumen. How, and in what manner, the disaffection struck him, he does not inform us, but the English papers, in correction of their primary alarm at intelligence so grave, say that this disaffection was only mentioned by the Earl for private circulation; he did not intend to shake the Empire to its foundations by rendering his impressions public. That is satisfactory, consoling; but disaffection is a comprehensive term, and may mean a prince in the sulks, or a dressing "boy" drunk and insolent. We fancy the Earl has had a more familiar acquaintance with the latter Indian character than the first during his cold season rambles. We know that style of disaffection only too well. It may even be described as characteristic of the land we live in. Nothing can be more probable than that the particular DeSouza or Pereira Lord Dalkeith chose for his guide, philosopher, and friend, should have played him false, for such is the idiosyncracy of the DeSouza of the bunders. If his Lordship lost his stockings and cravats; if his money melted away, and he got another man's shirts for his own, under the protection of that guide, philosopher and friend, we should not be much surprised; but that these errors of Portuguese-Goanese character should be interpreted into political disaffection is a little astonishing even though astonishment is wasted over the impressions of cold weather travellers. The impressions are so singular, so different from the Anglo-Indian's every-day experiences that we give them up among those enigmas that another noble lord (Dundreary) said "no fellah" could understand.

But there is not only the real flesh and blood traveller in these days to enlighten Anglo-Indians on their affairs. The *rôle* of Indian traveller, bristling with impressions, is growing so very popular that we regret to perceive the society journals creating that character just as they want him. For example, there appeared the other day in one of those papers "Truthful James" might edit, a singular General officer "lately returned from India," who confidentially whispered in the ear of T. J. that, "Begad, sir, we are living on dynamite out there." Horrible idea! and what is worse, not to know it!

> The thunder woke the baby, and the baby woke us all,
> But why we all were sleeping, I cannot tell at all.

However, we *are* sleeping evidently in India with dynamite under foot, and a sulphurous atmosphere overhead, and it is to the wisdom of these babes and sucklings of Indian travel that we are indebted for a perception of the fact. We might go on living over dynamite for ever without much anxiety for the result if it was not for noble lords who scent disaffection in their khansamas, and equally perceptive sportsmen who recognise despotic tyranny in game-preserving Collectors. What India is coming to the British traveller only knows; the speculation is too fearful for us to dwell upon any longer.

TURKEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 17.

THE news of the acquisition of Cyprus by the English—to which I alluded at the close of my last letter—came very opportunely, like Othello and his squadron, to

> Give renewed fire to our extincted spirits,
> And bring all Cyprus comfort.

I observe that English journalists are pleasing themselves with the reflection that Richard Cœur de Lion conquered Cyprus, and then magnanimously made a present of it to Guy de Lusignan, whose descendants held it for nearly three hundred years. We also, it appears, are to be magnanimous, provided only the Russians set us the example. If they restore their acquisitions in Armenia to Turkey, we are to restore Cyprus. This is a charming arrangement. "If the sky falls we shall catch larks," and the restoration of Batoum, Kars, and Ardahan to Turkey, is not likely to take place until the sky falls. It is well known that Russia never voluntarily relinquishes territory. She was forced in 1856 to give up Bessarabia, and she has been willing to incur the risk of a war with Europe, if Europe would not concur in the restoration of Bessarabia to her. It will be a point of honour with every future Czar to keep a firm hold on Armenia, and as Cyprus is to be ours while Armenia belongs to Russia, we may assume that Cyprus, though nominally a part of the Turkish Empire, will never in reality belong to Turkey again. Passing away from the time of the Crusades, and descending to a much later period in the history of Cyprus, we come upon another very curious historical coincidence. It is certain that Sultan Selim the Second was induced to undertake the conquest of Cyprus, by the counsels of a Portuguese Jew, on whom he greatly relied, and who had suffered some ill-treatment at the hands of the Venetians who were then masters of the island. It is strange that after the lapse of three hundred years another of the chosen race—another of the Sephardim—should take from the Turks what one of the Sephardim gave them. Jean Miches the Israelitish favourite of Selim the Second was made Duke of Naxos in requital for his good advice. If a dukedom should fall to the lot of Lord Beaconsfield the parallel will be complete. The acquisition of Cyprus by the English has been received with delight by all but the ultra-Hellenists, who are pleased to say that England in her desire to obtain something for herself has basely deserted the cause of Greece. There is some ground for this accusation to which I will presently return. To one class of Greeks, however, the transfer has given great satisfaction. The leading Greeks here had timely warning from the well-known Greek banker Zarifi, that the transfer was about to take place, and they hastened to purchase property in the island, which has since then risen fifty per cent. in value. There is no reason to doubt that Zarifi derived his knowledge from the Sultan, and it is by no means improbable that he has shared a portion of his profits with his Imperial client. Although the treaty for the cession of Cyprus was signed on the 4th June, the Porte continued to declare even up to the 7th July that no such treaty existed. Sir Henry Layard, when he was questioned on the subject, maintained a strict silence, but the Porte continued to deny the existence of the treaty, all the while that certain favoured speculators, through information derived either from the Porte or the Palace, were making enormous profits. It is not too much to say that every Cypriote who was induced to sell his property between the 4th June and the 7th July has been shamefully defrauded by some more or less highly placed person in Constantinople. There is much irritation here on this score, but on the whole the Anglo-Turkish Treaty has given great satisfaction. There is, however, a belief that England has not as yet shown the whole of her hand. It is persistently and confidently asserted by well-informed persons that England also intends to occupy Mesopotamia, and that in return for permission to occupy Mesopotamia, she is to pay to Turkey the sum of five millions in cash. This may or may not be true, but there are two things certain. The first is that a Queen's messenger who came out here, three weeks ago, brought with him for the British Embassy a very large quantity of gold. As a matter of course he did not bring five millions in gold, but he brought so much that the Ambassador deemed it necessary to send the stationnaire from Therapia to Galata to bring up the messenger and his precious freight. The second is that the project for the formation of the Euphrates Valley Railway is once more being vigorously pushed. It is obvious that in electing to take Cyprus rather than Crete, the English have had this Railway in view. The [illegible] [Scu]tari by way of Ismidt [illegible] [Nico]nado) to Scanderoon. [illegible] Cyprus commands Scanderoon, and if the English occupy Mesopotamia, both ends of the Railway will be in their hands. I think you may regard it as being absolutely certain that [illegible] [illegible] made, though no one who [illegible] know [illegible] will admit that it can be made to pay, for many years to come. But from its commencement it will develop the resources of the country, and give a new life to many once famous but now half-ruined cities. In a future letter I shall revert to this subject, and shall also have something to say of some other projected railways.

In acquiring Cyprus for a rent equal to its estimated net revenue during the last five years, the English Government has not made a bad bargain. The commercial as well as the political genius of the Sephardim has descended to Lord Beaconsfield, and he has known how to achieve greatness cheaply. The wanton destruction of the forests, which formerly covered the mountains of the island, has caused its climate to deteriorate and has dried up its rivers, but in a few years the English will cause the mountains to be once more clothed with trees. The soil is even now fertile, and repays cultivation; and gold silver, and above all, copper are known to exist in abundance in the hills. It has no harbours, but there are the remains of one good harbour which can be restored at a small outlay. In former days it supported a population of nearly a million souls. Now the inhabitants number only 180,000. Of these two-thirds follow the Mahometan, and one-third the Greek faith. The Mahometans, however, are not Turks, but merely the descendants of those islanders, who, when Selim the Second conquered the island, were forced to embrace Islamism. Both they and those islanders who are of the Greek faith are believed to be Phœnician by descent, and the feelings of Hellenistic patriots need not suffer from the conduct of the English. The islanders themselves are delighted with the change of Government, and throughout the Archipelago there is not one island whose inhabitants do not envy the lot of the fortunate Cypriotes. The clause in the Anglo-Turkish Treaty which declares that the Sultan will effect such reforms in his Asiatic provinces as may hereafter be arranged between England and Turkey has also given satisfaction here. It is held to mean that England has made up her mind to abandon the *laissez faire* policy, which she has followed ever since the retirement of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe from office, and that she intends to insist that the Sultan, in return for the fresh lease of power which she has procured for him, shall be under an obligation to use that power well. If she adheres to this line of policy, the Asiatic provinces of Turkey will once more be peaceful, prosperous and strong; but in working out her policy England must be mercilessly regardless of the Turkish oligarchy, or she will fail again as she has failed before. Before I finally quit the subject of Cyprus, I may perhaps be permitted to put before your readers what Sir John Mandeville, writing in the beginning of the 14th century, says with regard to the island. His remark as to the preservation in Cyprus of the cross on which *the penitent* thief was crucified will have an interest for those who remember that when Lord Beaconsfield was young, O'Connell, in a hot party contest, declared him to be a lineal descendant of *the impenitent* thief. Here follow Sir John Mandeville's remarks:—

"Cyprus is a very good, fair and great island, and it hath four principal cities, with an Archbishop at Nicosia, and four other Bishops; and at Famagosta is one of the first harbours of the sea in the world; and there arrive Christians, Saracens, and men of all nations. In Cyprus is the hill of the Holy Cross, where there is an abbey of black monks, and there is the cross of Dismas, the good thief, as I have said before. And some men believe that there is half of the cross of our Lord; but it is not so, and they do wrong who make people believe so. In Cyprus lies St. Zenomyne, of whom men in that country make great solemnity; and in the Castle of Amours lies the body of St. Hilary which they keep very worshipfully. Near Famagosta St. Barnabas the apostle was born. In Cyprus they hunt with papyons which resemble leopards, and they take wild beasts right well, and they are somewhat larger than lions, and take more sharply and more cleverly than hounds do. In Cyprus it is the custom for lords and all other men to eat on the earth; for they make trenches about in the hall, deep to the knee and pave them; and when they will eat they go therein and sit there, and the reason is that they may be cooler; for that land is much hotter than it is here. And at great feasts and for strangers they set forms and tables as men do in this country; but they themselves prefer sitting on the earth."

Hitherto I have regarded the labours of the Congress only from the most favourable point of view. But I am much afraid that the assembled diplomatists of Europe have left to us a great many loose ends in their work, and that if any one of these loose ends be persistently pulled at, the whole web may be destroyed. In the first place it must not be supposed that we are secure of absolute tranquillity in Constantinople. Twice within the last week we have been made aware of the existence of another dangerous conspiracy for the restoration of Sultan Mourad. The ex-Sultan appears to be a Freemason, and the recent conspirators are, or are alleged to be, Masons. At all events this is certain, that the conspirators who have recently been arrested, and some fifteen of whom contrived only on last Friday to introduce themselves into Mourad's place of confinement, were partly Turks, but mainly Jews, Greeks, and Armenians. It has long been known that Freemasonry flourishes here, and, indeed, the Masons, who are known as the Bektachees (*i. e.*, the followers of Hadji Bektach) are freethinkers and democrats, who have long troubled the repose of the Ottoman Sultans. They were bitterly opposed to Sultan Mahmoud, the grandfather of the present Sultan, and threatened his life on many occasions.

I now come to the second loose end which has been left hanging by the Congress. The Russians are still demanding the immediate evacuation of Shumla and Varna, and the Turks are still refusing to evacuate. There is great irritation in both camps on the subject of these fortresses, and as both Turkey and Russians are strengthening their positions and adding to their forces round Constantinople, we are by no means free from danger of a collision.

The third loose end dangles from Bosnia. The Turks are still haggling with Austria as to the terms of the occupation. The Austrians are still declaring that with a treaty, or without a treaty, with terms or without terms, they will enter Bosnia forthwith. It is tolerably certain that the English Embassy encourages the Turks to hold out against Austria and to refuse to let Austria occupy Bosnia, unless she at the same time undertakes to protect European, as England undertakes to protect Asiatic Turkey. It is my belief that this loose end will be made fast.

Then there are rumours that France wishes to occupy Syria, or at the very least Rhodes, and that Italy would like to occupy Albania. It seems to me that both France and Italy may be accommodated, and that these loose ends also may be fastened up.

The condition of the insurgents in Mount Rhodope continues to give us much uneasiness, but a mixed European commission goes away from here to-morrow, to comfort, console, feed and pacify them.

The attitude of the Lazes is still warlike, and it is possible that they may defend their country against the Russians. But it may be that when they know themselves to have been deserted by the English, whose secret agents have all along encouraged them to revolt, they may be disinclined to further resistance.

It is the attitude of the Greeks, however, that alarms me most, and I am at a lost to understand how it was that the Congress did not definitely settle their claim. To have complied with the Greek demands would have been wise, generous, and politic; to have rejected those demands would have been ungenerous but, possibly, not impolitic; but to tell the Greeks that they must settle their affairs with the Turks was at once ungenerous and idiotic. The result is that the Turks, who know that the Greeks, single-handed, can do nothing against Turkey, are preparing to resist Greece, in the hope of obtaining a little very cheap triumph for the Ottoman arms, whilst the Greeks, irritated by the too obvious tergiversation of England, are preparing to do what England prevented them from doing, and are going when it is far, far too late, to take up arms in support of their claims It is possible that France and Italy may take up the cause which England has abandoned, and may compel Turkey to yield to Greece a just share of territory, and I have some hope that in this way this final loose thread may be gathered up. But I have said enough to show you that the Congress has not done its work thoroughly, and that it has left for future settlement many questions which will probably furnish me with material for future letters.

WE recently called attention to the common error of supposing that the "locust" eaten by John the Baptist was the the insect of that name. It was, beyond doubt, the carob, or sweet bean, of the *algaroba* class of plants, which is one of the most valuable of our fodder-producing trees. The flat pods, full of sweet nutritious pulp, are a common article of food along the Mediterranean shores for man, horses, pigs, and cattle; and the flour of this bean forms a considerable proportion of the various cattle foods so largely used in England. The sweet pod is valued by singers as improving their voice. The cultivation of the *algaroba* has been extensively tried in India; and several acres of the Khandesh Experimental Farm were last year set apart for this purpose, with, we believe, satisfactory results.—*Madras Mail.*

AN AFFECTIONATE WIFE.—Mr. John Cassedy, late a hotelkeeper, applied the other day to the Calcutta Police office for summonses against Mr. Shave, a lodger in his house, and Mrs. Cassedy (his wife), the first for having assaulted him and the second with having aided and abetted him. It was alleged by the complainant that the accused first named made certain imputations affecting the character of his wife, and when he communicated the same to her, she complained to Mr. Shave of it, whereupon he struck him in the manner described, discolored both his eyes and caused him other injuries. His (applicant's) wife instigated the accused to commit the assault. His further application was to have Mr. Shave ejected from his house. The summons was granted.

THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR CONCERT.

THE Concert given by the Cathedral Choir on Thursday afternoon brought together a large audience. The glees afforded considerable pleasure, on account of the purity and effectiveness of the boys' voices; though otherwise there was a want of balance of parts. "Sweet and low" was deservedly encored, for it was sung with great taste and effect. "May Day," however, lost some of its charm in being taken too slow, and delivered somewhat timidly. It is a glee which demands to be sung trippingly and with vivacity to bring out its fine character and make the impression which, thus sung, it invariably leaves. The quartette, "Banish, O maiden," charmed all present, the sentiment of the words evidently affording as much pleasure as the beauty of the music; but it afforded scope for some artistic coquetry, which the gentlemen who sang it did not seem at liberty to display. It wanted just this sauce to give it the zest and point which both words and music demanded; but the conventional "proprieties," we suppose, had to be respected. The duet for tenor and baritone, "Army and Navy," was well received, in which one of our Chaplains acquitted himself with great credit, and both singers narrowly escaped an encore. A well-known bass sang "Cleansing fires" with his usual force and in effective style; and the other songs were excellently sung. The extreme damp which has prevailed lately has affected the delicate mechanism of the Organ, and rendered it temporarily dangerous to attempt on it any broad manipulation, as the organist unfortunately discovered on this occasion, to his discomfiture. But the two songs with which he favored us were regarded no doubt as an adequate set-off for the Organ piece he declined to play. It was a very enjoyable Concert, and did great credit to all the members of the Cathedral Choir—not the least to the Chaplain who took so prominent and effective a part in it.

AN APPLICATION AGAINST SIR RICHARD TEMPLE RENEWED.

FOR some days past, Gordhundas Rowjee Motiwalla, a Bhattia merchant from the Persian Gulf, now residing in Bombay, seems to have had Sir Richard Temple on the brain. The other day he appeared before Sir Charles Sargent at the High Court and applied for a warrant of arrest against the Governor of Bombay; and when he saw that the application was disregarded, he pressed his Lordship for a direction to one of the Bombay magistrates to grant him a summons against Sir Richard Temple. He was very much dissatisfied at being hustled out of Court by a Sheriff's sepoy, and left the Court house apparently with a determination to have his revenge. Yesterday he made his second appearance before the Appeal Court, in which the Chief Justice and Sir Charles Sargent presided, and presented to Sir Michael Westropp a long petition in Gujeratee, carefully sealed, against the Governor of Bombay. The Chief Justice, on opening and looking at the petition, told Gordhundas that, as it was written in the vernacular, he would have it translated by the interpreter of the Court, and that he should call again at the sitting of the Court after luncheon. The petition, we learn, was a rigmarole statement of grievances alleged against several parties, including the Governor of Bombay. Petitioner says that for upwards of eight years he traded at Bussora in partnership with a Mehmon merchant, who subsequently defrauded him and made away with the firm's capital, inflicting a loss upon petitioner of nearly a lakh and a half of rupees; that he complained to the British Resident, but got no redress; that he thereupon came down to Bombay and sent in several letters to the Governor of Bombay, who had, however, paid no attention to his representations, nor had he granted his prayer to be appointed a head clerk in some Government office. Hence the application to the High Court for either a warrant of arrest or a summons against Sir Richard Temple! At the sitting of the Court after tiffin, the Chief Justice had the name of Gordhundas called out by the crier; but as he did not appear, the Court proceeded with other business. It was expected he would turn up again: and so he did shortly before the rising of the Court, when

The Chief Justice, addressing Gordhundas said—We have had your papers examined and have become acquainted with their contents. You ask for the assistance of the Paupers' Attorney to bring suits against a man whom you describe as a very honest merchant. (Laughter.) You first give him a Hindoo name, and then you say that he is trading under the name of Shaik —— in the Persian Gulf. We are no longer at liberty to give the aid of the Paupers' Attorney in new cases, because Government have decided to dispense with his services; and besides, your case is stated in such an extremely confused way that it is impossible to discover anything intelligible in it. And you repeat your application for a summons against His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, which seems to rest on no ground whatever. That is an application which we cannot comply with unless we have very good grounds for it. Have you got any relations in Bombay?

Applicant.—Yes.

The Chief Justice.—Any brothers?

Applicant.—Yes.

The Chief Justice.—What are they doing?

Applicant.—One is employed under a muccadam, and another is employed under a Jew.

The Chief Justice.—Are they both in Bombay?

Applicant.—Yes.

The Chief Justice—Are you living with either of them?

Applicant.—No.

The Chief Justice.—Why not.?

Applicant.—There is some dispute between us, and I don't live with them. They are fraudulent people.

The Chief Justice—Have you any other relations here?

Applicant—Yes.

The Chief Justice—Who are they?

Applicant—My relations are five or six degrees removed.

The Chief Justice—You had better consult them. I suppose they are not fraudulent people too?

Applicant—No.

The Chief Justice—They are respectable people then?

Applicant—Yes, they are.

The Chief Justice—Well, you had better consult them before you make any more applications to the Court.

Applicant.—They are not clever people. They don't understand this business.

The Chief Justice.—And no more do we. (A laugh.) We do not understand you either. You had better go and consult with your friends and don't come again to the Court. I am very sorry that we cannot assist you.

Gordhundas seemed not to follow his Lordship here. He appeared bewildered, and continued standing in the witness-box some minutes after their Lordships left the Court. Eventually he got out of the box, then sat in a chair as though his wits were woolgathering, and soon after retired from the Court.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL THE HON. SIR EDWIN JOHNSON.

YESTERDAY afternoon General the Hon. Sir Edwin Johnson, K. C. B., took his departure, under a salute of fifteen guns, from the Apollo Bunder in the steam launch of H. M. S. Spartan, which conveyed him to the P. and O. Mail steamer Australia. A guard of honor, composed of a company of H. M.'s 21st Regt. N. I., with band and colours, was in attendance at the bunder. The General, with Captain Nevill, was accompanied by Brigadier General Aitchison, Major Rivett-Carnac, and Captain O'B Carew in the launch to the Mail steamer. After taking leave of General Johnson the party returned on shore.

PROPOSED VOLUNTEER CALICO BALL.

AT a meeting of the General Committee of the Bombay Volunteer Corps, held the other day, the following resolution was adopted—"That, with the sanction of the Commandant, there be a calico ball held at an early date, and that the following Committee be appointed to carry out the scheme, viz:—Major Maxwell (President), Captain Hore, Captain Tennent (Secretary), Lieutenant Dunne, Lieutenant Freeborne, Lieutenant Kemp, Qr-Mr. Sergeant Pearse, Color Sergeant Medley, Color Sergeant Buckland, Color Sergeant Grove, Color Sergeant Pearson, Color Sergeant Fretwell, Color Sergeant Rose, Corporal Easton, Private Soundy, Private Barrow, and Private Chart, with power to add to their number."

BABOODOM IN EXCELCIS.—A student who has recently gone to England, gives the following account of his voyage to sea: "London 5th July 1878.—I feel very happy to let you know all that occurred on my way to England. Two sharks having been caught by the nativ sailors in the middle of the Red Sea, were put to death, many light houses, small islands, large fishes, and shoals of small flying fishes were all minutely marked by us on the surface of the blue dark ocean. I had no idea of rolling in the seas before. It is sometimes very terrible even in its calm and quite moods. I can only give you a slight idea of the tremendous power of waves during a hurricane, while it is pouring deafening crashes of thunder with blinding flashes of lightning going on. It is a awfully inspiring object. Having seen the vast expanse of the broad dark like ocean, my heart is struck with excitement to be more of a traveller in my life. Oh! what a pleasure I should have in this life if I could improve my native land, and set an example to the society at large. I cannot let the opportunity pass without any notice of the beautiful scene of a jolly-boat which was bringing a Colonel on board from a troop-ship, dipping and rising gracefully on the waves while coming towards the steamer. I cannot help saying that I went on shore at Malta with some generals and gentlemen. I am very fortunate in seeing some common practice at Gibraltar, the most fortified place under Her Gracious Majesty's power. In the English channel a fleet of warships is watching England from her enemies. I should speak lastly of the beautiful sunset and moon rise on the surface of the broad dark blue ocean which was very pleasant to me."—*National Paper.*

CLOSING OF THE KURRACHEE LAND POSTAL ROUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see that the Post Office authorities have thought fit to abolish the land postal line to Kurrachee—a more short-sighted measure could scarcely be hit upon by the merest tyro in economy. This measure will save Government a paltry thousand or so, and will be the means of closing the route to travellers, or, at the least, making it most precarious and uncertain; persons travelling up to the present on this route were sure to find posting, coolies, carts, &c. as the postal communications kept the road alive, but in future such will not be the case, and poor benighted travellers will find that, arrived at some small station on the road, they will be utterly unable to proceed any further. It will be a most lamentable check on trade, and Government, instead of encouraging trade, seems to hit on every measure possible to retard its development. I trust the Chamber of Commerce, which seems to have taken the matter in hand, will make a dead stand against this unjustifiable measure, which the Postmaster General excuses on the absurd plea of "economy." I trust you, Sir, who are always willing to defend the rights of the public at large, will devote some of your time and space to pleading our cause in this matter.

Bombay, Aug. 6. A TRAVELLER.

*** We have already entered our protest against the abolition of the land route to Kurrachee; but unfortunately public opinion does not appear to have much influence in a matter which has been decided upon by Sir Richard Temple at the instance of some young zealous Post Office official who succeeded in winning His Excellency's ear by sweet stories of paltry economy.—ED. B. G.

A POET'S LICENCE NOT LICENTIOUSNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Reading a letter the other day in your columns on the inadvisability of allowing native professors to teach English classics in our colleges, reminds me of a good story. The circumstance took place a few years ago in the Elphinstone College, and it illustrates the view your correspondent takes of the matter. A junior class of recently matriculated students was preparing for the F. E. A., and they were reading a book of the "Paradise Lost." The professor was a "native Fellow," a Brahmin. One of the Parsee students asked how it was that there was a syllable or two more in a particular line, and that the metre did not agree? The professor was being pestered with a number of other questions by the students, when he with an air of dignified rebuke replied to the Parsee's question, "Don't you know that Milton was a licentious poet"? This astonished his pupils, and there was a prompt retort from one, "Beg your pardon, sir, Milton was never licentious, he was *par excellence* a divine poet." "He indulged in poetical licence," said another. The professor evidently did not know the right use of the word "licentious," and was confounding it with a poet's licence, for he insisted that Milton was licentious. The students still urged the contrary, when there was many a sarcastic and disparaging remark passed at the expense of the unfortunate professor. He soon left the room and reported his grievances to the Principal, the late much-lamented Mr. Hughlings, who administered some wholesome advice to the students, but he had to supersede the native professor, being convinced of his incompetency as a teacher of English classics.

B. K.

THE TAXATION OF FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At a time when the public mind is much exercised about taxation, and when your voice has been raised against the injustice of the Imperial Licence Tax, I venture to claim your support of a protest against what is, perhaps, the most flagrant instance of oppressive taxation which could be brought forward, viz., the double taxing (Municipally and Imperially) of fire insurance agencies and offices in this city—a taxation wrong in principle and grossly unjust in its application.

It is a principle of political economy that insurance offices, fostering as they do provident habits in the people, should be encouraged as much as possible; and in this view the duty on fire insurance offices in England was reduced by successive Governments from time to time, until it was finally abolished a few years ago. In direct opposition to this principle, the fire insurance offices in this city have, for several years, been taxed in a most oppressive manner by the local Government; and now they are called upon to pay a second licence tax for imperial purposes.

With regard to the local licence tax, I am within the truth when I state that the amount levied is, in many instances, from 5 to 10 per cent. of the net income earned in Bombay; and in some cases the percentage must be even greater than this. A short time ago a Municipal Councillor complained at a meeting of the Town Council of the heavy cost of maintaining the Fire Brigade! The cost is, indeed, heavy, but the Councillor should know that the burden is borne not by the ratepayers of this city, but by the fire insurance offices. And here lies the gross injustice of the thing. The cost of maintaining the Fire Brigade is, I learn on good authority, from Rs. 24,000 to Rs. 25,000 per annum, while the fire offices are taxed to the extent of some Rs. 19,000, or more than three-fourths of the total amount required for the maintenance of the brigade. Now I am in a position to prove by figures, were it not notorious, that in the vast majority of cases the services of the brigade are not required in connection with property in which the fire offices have an interest by insurance, because, as everyone knows, fires in Bombay occur chiefly in houses, chawls, and huts in the native town and native suburbs; in fact, amongst property which is not only uninsured but which is deemed uninsurable by the fire offices. Is it not then monstrous that these offices should have to almost wholly support an institution from which they derive so little benefit?

Again, as to the large expenditure for the support of the brigade—beyond the pay of the engineers and stokers, the keep of the horses, and the cost of the fuel, what large expenses can be incurred, seeing that the brigade is composed chiefly, if not entirely, of members of the police force, who, I presume, draw their pay as police? I have heard that in Calcutta a large sum out of the Municipal tax on fire offices was lately given to the Lock Hospital of that city. I am not aware that any portion of the tax paid by the fire offices here has been placed at the disposal of any benevolent institution for the encouragement of vice, but surely the offices have a right to know exactly how the funds which they have mainly supplied are expended.

Already taxed so unfairly and so heavily by the local Government, the offices are now called upon to pay an Imperial Licence Tax. If any exception was to have been made to the imposition of this tax, it should surely have been the insurance offices; not only on account of their being already so unburdened, but also because such taxation is opposed to enlightened government, and has been discountenanced by successive administrations at home.

I do not touch on the legal questions whether a merchant, already taxed as such, can again be called upon to pay taxes on the commission which comes to him from his insurance agencies (as from his other constituents), which commission forms a portion of his earnings as a merchant; or whether an insurance office, having no establishment in Bombay, and doing business on commission through a Bombay merchant, can be made liable for Indian imposts—local or imperial; but I may mention that, some years ago, two agents of fire offices in Bombay successfully resisted the imposition of a tax on the above grounds.

Bombay, Aug. 7. SOL.

SEAMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Civil Sailor" gives, it appears to me, a very unfair idea of his class. Certainly not very complimentary. He speaks first of the apprentice, and affirms that the master takes no interest in the lad, does not keep the young 'un apart from the wicked old sailors to prevent contamination, does not take the lad to church, &c. Well, a boy goes to sea as he goes to a public school, to rub against good, bad, and indifferent. If the boy has the stuff in him, he will rub through his public school life as well as his apprentice life on board ship, none the worse for black sheep amongst his school-fellows or shipmates; and there are good, bad, and indifferent in a ship's forecastle as well as at a public school. As for the master taking the lad to church, a well brought up boy will find his way to church in a foreign port without the help of the captain of the vessel he serves on board, though I do not agree with a "Civil Sailor" that the master's influence is not in favour of the lad's attending church.

A "Civil Sailor" must have got on board vessels of peculiar construction, for a ship's forecastle now-a-days is roomy, airy, and wholesome, as a rule; and if Jack's "real grievance" lies in the forecastle, I think anyone who will trouble themselves to visit ships in the harbour will satisfy themselves that the grievance is more imaginary than real. As for the scale of provisions, Jack, as a rule, is well fed and carefully looked after.

As for the general condition of a seaman at sea and on shore they have their comforts, notwithstanding "Civil Sailor" gives such a gloomy picture. I have made several voyages to the East Indies in different ships, and this is what I have observed—Roughness at the start, as some of the men came on board drunk and disorderly, but after a few days quietness, as a rule, during the passage. The seaman, like the devil, is not so black as he is painted. He is at his worst, of course, when in liquor on shore.

The seaman should be encouraged to behave himself in port. Here in Bombay the home for seamen is one of the very best homes in the island. Off afloat, good influences are about poor Jack. In the fair season there are services on board different ships two or three times a week, and on the Sabbath, and although "Civil Sailor" paints Jack in such black colours that one might suppose he would stay away from service on board ships in harbour and induce the apprentices to stop with him whilst he beguiles them with obscene stories, &c., yet Jack and the apprentices are all there when services are to come off on board their own or other vessels in harbour.

To sum up "Civil Sailor's" remarks, I think them most unfair to masters, seamen, and apprentices. Nor does "Civil Sailor" give a correct impression to shore folks. A seaman's life is like everyone's life, dependent upon how he orders it. If a sailor takes care of himself, conducts himself properly, and lives a well ordered life, it is not an unhappy one by any manner of means; neither is it a laborious life as a rule. And seamen can save up money. Why is it, by the way, there is not a Seaman's Savings Bank in Bombay? What shore people should do is to encourage sailors all they can to live decent lives whilst in port. How often does one see well conducted sailors on the bunder, at the bandstand, and other public resorts. Jack is not so bad as "Civil Sailor" represents, and other civil sailors in port (there are very many), I fancy, will resent "Civil Sailor's" description of his class.

X. Y. Z.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

SEVERE FIGHTING IN BOSNIA.

VIENNA, Aug. 8.

In consequence of the attack made on the Austrian Cavalry during their advance on Maglai in Bosnia and the loss they sustained, a larger force of Austrians has attacked the enemy and routed them after severe fighting with heavy loss. The loss sustained by the Austrians was trifling.

THE NEW PONTIFICAL SECRETARY.

ROME, Aug. 8.

Cardinal Nina has been appointed Pontifical Secretary of State in place of Cardinal Franchi, deceased.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The papers in connection with the mortality during the late Indian famine have been published.

In the Commons last night, Mr. Fawcett said he hoped the Government would consult Parliament relative to the reforms to be carried out in the Asiatic Provinces of Turkey. Sir Stafford Northcote, however, deprecated any discussion on the subject, and said that negotiations were now proceeding with the Porte for the conclusion of a Treaty arranging for specific reforms in the revenue, police, and judicial systems.

Consols 95¼.

LONDON, Aug. 8, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5 5-16

The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

3 per cent. Consols for Account.... 95½

Bar Silver........................ 52⅝

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ....£ 7,600,000 Dec. £ 300,000
Bills Discounted ....£18,300,000 Dec. £ 400,000
Bullion ....£21,900,000 Dec. £ 100,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 36 per cent. About £100,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

Departure.—Alnwick Castle.

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

AUGUST 8, 10 A. M.

THE barometer has risen over the greater portion of India, more especially in the Punjab, Upper Sind, and Orissa. The increase at Dera Ismail Khan is two tenths of an inch, and at False Point fifteen hundredths of an inch. The trough of low pressure has consequently contracted into a small area, including the stations of Jubbulpore and Allahabad. The indraught due to this has given strong winds in Bengal, Behar, and the N. W. Provinces. British Burmah and Arracan are now receiving good rain. Fourteen tenths are reported to-day from Rangoon, forty-one tenths from Akyab, and thirty-six tenths from Chittagong. Rain fell generally in small amounts at the majority of stations in Upper India. Twenty-three tenths fell at Ajmere, fourteen tenths at Dera Ismail Khan, five tenths at Fyzabad, and eighteen tenths at Jhansi on the 6th, General rain occurred in Western India. Rainfall exceeding one inch is reported from Deesa, Bombay, Belgaum, Sholapore and Neemuch. Twenty-nine tenths registered at Cochin.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—Aug. 9.

CANNANORE, 5-43 p.m.—Weather cloudy with slight rain; wind S.; thermometer max. 81; min. 72; W.B. 78½; barometer 29·75. Fall of rain 1 inch 40 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather wet; wind West 6 to 7; thermometer 80; barometer 29·856. Fall of rain 8 inches 23 cents.

MANGALORE, 8th, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind SSW. Fall of rain 2 inches 9 cents.

TUTICORIN, 4 p.m.—Weather fair; wind strong NW.; thermometer 94; barometer 29·82.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather variable; wind westerly, SW. light; thermometer 82. Fall of rain 2 inches 51 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...	74 91	83 63	82 71
August 8 Thursday	1 92	......	......
9 Friday	......	0 64	0 77
Total..............	76 83	84 27	83 48
Fall up to 8th August 1877 ...	47 55	......	......
„ „ 9th „ „ ...	......	37 11	43 49

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(From our own Correspondents.)

COOMPTA.—Rainfall up to 6 p.m., Aug. 2, 86 inches 77 cents. The weather has been very squally, wind from S. W. A number of large trees in and about the town have been blown down, and some damage has been done to buildings. The prospects for the rice crops in the neighbourhood are very good. Prices of grains generally declining.

BROACH, Aug. 8.—We are in some anxiety as to the fate of our cotton crop. After a short spell of sunshine for about four days, yesterday it again rained in torrents for about four hours; even as I write now the sky is very threatening, and a further fall is expected. If the rains continue for about a week or more, all prospects of re-sowing cotton seed will be lost.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 6.—It has been raining every day of late, and the crops are in a thriving state. It is surprising to see the plants spring up so rapidly in unmanured fields. Travellers have always admired the richness of the scenery in Guzerat.

We have had handed to us the following telegram from Gudduck, Aug. 9—Favourable rains now set in.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	....	1s. 8d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8⅜d.	„
Credits,	3 „	1s. 8 5-16d.	„
Documents,	3 „	1s. 8 11-32d.	„
Francs,	3 „	2·13½	„

WE are to have a little Wimbledon of our own in Bombay this year. A number of the Volunteers have joined, or intend to join, the Western India Rifle Association, and they, along with one or two officers, and perhaps a few of the men, of the 66th Regiment, will shoot at Colaba on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th September, for the prizes which will be shot for at the annual meeting of the Association to be held at Poona on the same days. Arrangements for practice at Wimbledon targets on the Colaba range three days a week, have been made by Lieutentant Price, the local Secretary of the Western India Association; and the first practice took place on Thursday evening, when about a dozen men turned out. Later on we hope there will be a meeting in connection with the newly formed Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association, to which we referred a few weeks ago. The rules of the new Association have been framed by the provisional Committee appointed for that purpose, approved by the General Committee and the Commandant of the Corps, and printed in neat pamphlet form, and copies may be obtained at the Head Quarters. A subscription book has also been opened to give an opportunity to those who desire to see our Volunteers efficient to encourage them to practice shooting by assisting the Association in giving suitable prizes to be shot for. Already two items have been entered—"H. E. Sir Richard Temple, Honorary Colonel, Rs. 200," and "Colonel Sexton, Rs. 100." We hope soon to be able to record a long list of such subscriptions.

IT will be seen from an announcement in another column that it is proposed to have a Calico Ball in connection with the Volunteer Corps, to be held shortly in the Town Hall. There is so little amusement in Bombay now, and has been for some time past, that we do not fear for the efforts of the promoters the same fate as attended those of the Poona Calico Ball Committee; but have no doubt that the projected entertainment will be as successful as was the first Volunteer ball last cold season.

AMONG our obituary announcements to-day will be seen recorded the death of an individual at the good old age of 105 years. If there be any one in these parts who disbelieve, with Mr. Thom, in the longevity of a human life extending over a century, we can put him on the track of having it verified in the instance under notice.

IT is announced that there is, after all, to be a Camp of Exercise.

GENERAL SIR SAM BROWNE took his seat yesterday as Officiating Military Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council under the usual salute.

THE Lucknow paper says:—"The glorious downpours of rain we have been favoured with will once for all set at rest all anxiety as to the future of the crops, and gladden the hearts of agriculturists and cultivators throughout the province. The rain which fell on the 5th was more copious than any we have hitherto had, and was apparently spread over a vast extent of country, so that the benefit accruing therefrom will be most valuable. Even the rice crops will soon be amply provided for, and the other kharif grains have already received enough moisture sufficient to secure their safety. Both Government and the people have indeed reason to be thankful that all danger of famine is now quite averted."

MAJOR K. A. JOPP, R. E., in charge of the Bellary-Hubli State Railway, has reported the death at Bellary, from cholera, of Mr. G. Percy Rae, of the Bengal Police, who was attached to his Railway as a Famine Officer. Mr. Rae had come into Bellary in seemingly perfect health the day before to obtain money for the payment of coolies, was attacked at 1-30 on the morning of the 20th ult., and died about noon the same day. Major Jopp continues:—"I have already reported the death of Mr. Coombes, whose duties Mr. Rae took up, on the 23rd May. I have thus lost in less than a month two officers by death, and I was compelled to give up the services of Mr. Carless a few days ago."

THE shipment of horses from Australia to India is going on briskly enough at present, and several of the finest and fleetest iron clippers have been taken up for the conveyance of this description of stock. The Mairi Bhan with 200, and the Cingalese with 120, have already sailed, and the Mistley Hall was to follow with 253 on board. The horses by this ship have been carefully selected by a Mr. Warren, who has an intimate acquaintance with the Indian market. The next ship to leave for India will be the large iron clipper Thessalus.

THE *Englishman*—We see from the fifteenth Annual Report of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles that there was an increase of ten in the effective strength of the regiment during the past year, as compared with 1876-77. A striking illustration of the shifting condition of Anglo-Indian society is furnished by the fact that during the interval two hundred and seventy, out of a total of six hundred and forty-four, members were struck off the roll from various causes, while a hundred and ninety-four recruits joined, and sixty-seven effective members of former years rejoined. The effective strength at the close of the year was five hundred and ninety, and forty-five only of the total strength were non-effective. A new company of cadets, "The St. James School," was added to the corps. The percentage of combatant strength that came up for class-firing was 87·85, and the number who completed a course of musketry, three hundred and nine, as compared with two hundred and ninety-one in the previous year, and among this number were a hundred first class shots, and fifty-four who had attained to the dignity of marksmen as against fourteen. This improvement is attributed in a great measure to the issue of the Martini-Henri rifle. Altogether, the state of the corps appears to be one of great efficiency, and redounds greatly to the credit of its late popular Colonel and the officers under him.

THE *Madras Mail*—The appointment of Mr. Moothooswami Iyer to the Madras High Court bench is one which most dispassionate people will, on the whole, approve. Whether the employment of natives in the public service should stop short of the highest posts, such as the High Court and the Board of Revenue, is a question which it is almost waste of time to discuss at this time of day, since the powers-that-be have decided to place within the reach of natives possessing intelligence, tact, or interest, everything that the English exile can hope for; and no argument is likely to weaken their resolve. There is, however, one point of detail which deserves attention, because it is a remarkably forcible illustration of an evil which has frequently attracted notice in our columns. We allude to the fact that Mr. Moothooswami Iyer suddenly finds himself in receipt of the same income that is given to an English judge. In this he is of course no better off than the native judges of Calcutta; but an absurdity obtaining in another presidency is no excuse for its introduction here. We could well have wished to see the Duke of Buckingham raise this important question of native salaries on this occasion, for it is one of increasing magnitude. We have said that to pay a native the same as an Englishman is an absurdity; we will go further and say that it is an injustice. The parable of the labourers in the vineyard had its application at the time; but few people will be bold enough to maintain that in every day life an owner who should pay all hands alike, no matter whether they had worked one hour or ten, would be acting justly. The Government may say "we have agreed to pay English judges so many rupees a month: if we choose to pay the same salary to a native, that is our look-out." The Government may say this; but the injustice of the act is patent although there may be no absolute illegality. The labourer who found himself at the end of a hard day's work paid merely on the same scale as he who lounged into the field an hour before sunset would naturally avoid that master in future, or at least become himself a late comer, and thus enforce an equitable system of payment; but the covenanted civilian and the barrister have no such lever to put in motion. They are bound to serve a fixed term of years, or lose their pensions, and it is therefore doubly wrong to treat them unjustly.

THE *Malta Times* having reported that one of the native infantry bands had played the previous evening, observed that "their *native music* was not without melody." The band, it appears, was performing selections from "Il Trovatore."

CAPTAIN MANDEVILLE, in command of the ironclad, the Cerberus, at Melbourne, made an extraordinary proposition lately that she should run the gauntlet of the Melbourne Heads batteries. He stipulated only that no heavier metal than the 80 pounders should be used, as the batteries range up to 300 pounders. The proposal was so badly received by the public that it had to be abandoned, although Captain Mandeville said the Bombay batteries sometimes peppered at the two ironclads here! Captain Mandeville's imagination seems to have been inflamed by the story that once upon a time one of our protecting turret-ships let off a 400-pound shot among the shipping in the harbour.

THE *Madras Mail*—A strange announcement has appeared in the Madras official *Gazette*. It is stated that Dr. King, Mr. Probyn, and Colonel Rideout, "being the Trustees of St. George's Cathedral, Madras, under the deed of 1821," are also to be "Lay Trustees of the Cathedral Chaplaincy." The appointment is peculiar, and calls for some explanation. Various innovations have from time to time been introduced since Mr. Drury became Archdeacon, all tending to magnify the priest's office; and the empty appearance of the church proves how distasteful those innovations have been to the congregation. The Trustees have been quiescent but observant; and they did not assert their authority until it occurred to Mr. Penny, the Junior Chaplain, to require choristers to give proof of a godly life and conversation. An accomplished amateur singer, who had often given his aid when the choir was weak, was catechised and told that unless he became a regular communicant at what is now termed by a new-fangled euphemism "choral" or "plain celebration," instead of Holy Communion as in former days, he could not be allowed to sing. This gentleman, an officer in Her Majesty's Army, who might easily lunch off Mr. Penny, politely declined to continue to assist the choir under such an arbitrary condition. His life is as blameless as that of any of his neighbours, but he refused to be priest-ridden; and the Trustees represented that no such condition as the one mentioned could be enforced without their sanction. The Chaplains claimed the right of signifying their approval before anyone could be admitted to sing in the choir. The Trustees demurred to this, and decided that no change should be made in the existing practice, under which all choir appointments were made by the organist, subject to the approval of the Chaplains and Trustees, constituting the Church committee. The Chaplains, not content with the decision of the majority, appealed to the Government, upon which the Trustees held that they were not subject to the Government rules for the guidance of Lay Trustees generally; that they held office under the Trustee deed, by which the whole of the Cathedral property, with its emoluments, was theirs to be held in trust for the Government; and consequently all appointments to offices in the Cathedral, whether organist, choristers, or other servants, were at their disposal. The Archdeacon did not take this view of the case. He maintained that the Trust deed had nothing to do with the trustees' duties in connection with the Church services and appointments of choristers, and that as the latter formed a portion of the establishment kept up solely for the administration of divine service, the rules for Lay Trustees in general were applicable to the Cathedral, and the office of the Trustees was merely one of observation, and, if necessary, of report. The Government agreed with the Archdeacon that the Trustees now hold office under the deed which assigns to them absolutely the Cathedral building (which, by the way, was built with the money that accrued from profits on Government lotteries), and all property belonging to it, under certain conditions, in which capacity their duties are distinct; but the Government endorsed the opinion of the Trustees that the appointment of choristers rests with the Church committee generally, and not with the Chaplains. The Trustees have, therefore, been made Trustees also of the Cathedral Chaplaincy. This solution of the little difficulty will probably not commend itself to the approval of the High Church or sacerdotal party, but it should be welcome to the Cathedral congregation.

SIR GEORGE GREY, the Premier of New Zealand, has publicly stated that knighthoods and such honours to colonists are derogatory, and ought to be refused. His action is altogether in direct animosity to the English Government; and the Marquis of Normandy, the Governor, has published a remonstrance on the subject. It seems a pity that an old imperial servant like Sir George should take such a course. He has distinguished himself as Governor of West Australia, South Australia, Cape Town, and New Zealand (twice)! Now in his old age he has become a red hot democrat, and the workingman's friend.

THE following good "detective" story is told in the *Statesman*:—One day last week the head of the detective department at Calcutta scored one for the reputation of the Calcutta Police by the apprehension of a man of considerable property and position in the district of Rajshahye, by the Magistrate of which district a warrant had been issued against him for perjury. Aware that proceedings were about to be taken against him in the district, the criminal sought "fresh fields and pastures new" in and about Calcutta, where he had many friends; and although the warrant had been sent down here, and the aid of the police invoked to secure his apprehension, it was a considerable time before any information could be obtained as to his whereabouts. It was known he was *here*, but so Protean were the schemes he put into practice to evade the officers, that it was rather a hard matter to "lime the bird." From Bailliaghatta he migrated to Howrah; from Howrah to Ballygunge, and from thence by easy stages to Colingah, where he was traced by two native officers who had been employed by Superintendent Reid to assist him in his perquisitions. The man was amply provided with the sinews of war, and was kept duly informed of every move made to apprehend him, and no sooner these officers reported, had they made sure of him in one place than he was off to another house, even in Colingah itself; until one night they made their appearance in a most "disjasket" condition as the Scotch have it, and were inclined to give up the matter in despair, having traced the wanting man to a house where he was so jealously watched as to render all attempts to get at him unavailing. This did not daunt the Superintendent, who thought it would be a very good plan to make the very precautions his friends were taking for the man's safety the means of trapping him. Accordingly he arrayed himself in a sable garb, with a white tie and all the outward paraphernalia of an attorney of the High Court of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal; he provided himself with a couple of native officers disguised as High Court peons, one of whom was furnished with a green bag supposed to contain legal documents, and the other with some law books, and thus accoutred the officer started for the house to which the "man from Rajshahye" had last been traced. There the science of personation was called into play. The officer announced himself as the junior "pardner" of a well known legal firm, who had been (he said), instructed by a certain influential dignitary in the city to assist the man wanted in his endeavours to evade justice, and ensure his retreat to a locality where he would not be quite so sharply looked after. The name of the dignitary, the specious appearance of the officer and his attendants, and the wishes of the owner of the house to screen his friend, all combined to incite the person to believe the story, and in confidence he told the officer that, although not then on the premises, he knew where the missing man was to be found, and indicated the direction, in which the officer at once proceeded. There he told the same story; it produced a similar effect, and after much preparation for the reception of the learned Pundit, who had come so strongly recommended, he was favoured by an interview with the person they had all been so anxious to see. After some little time spent in the exchange of courtesies and compliments, and just as the hunted man was about to propound enquiries regarding what was necessary to be done for his further safety, the officer threw off the mask, and producing his warrant, apprehended his host, who was, of course, very much astonished to find that he was safe, indeed, but not at all in the way he had anticipated. The followers also suddenly became reserve force constables, and finding opposition to the warrant useless, the man was removed in custody. The officer who effected the arrest has been handsomely rewarded, as well as his assistants, and the captured man was forwarded under escort to the district where the warrant against him was granted.

A CORRESPONDENT at Malta of the *Englishman*, reports a conversation that was overheard at a dinner party, between a young lady and an officer of the Indian Contingent. Young Lady—"I always thought that you officers in the Indian Army were black." Young Officer—"Yes? Well, so we really are; at least we are the sons of white fathers and black mothers." Young Lady—"But you look quite white!" Young Officer—"Ah! yes, but you see the children are black and white alternately; the white ones are made officers, and their black brothers native officers!"

THE TEHERAN EMBASSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You quote prominently a paragraph giving the reason why Sir Arnould Kemball was not invited to Berlin as an adviser of the British Plenipotentiaries, and why, instead, he received promotion in the Order of the Bath. It is said that he knew too much about Armenia—the sort of disability that cuts short the career of many good men in these days.

There is, however, not only no need for Sir Arnould Kemball's career to be cut short, but the very opening of all others in direction of which his career ought to have a fresh start as it would be to the immense advantage of the Empire. I allude to the vacancy that has occurred at Teheran by the retirement of the now probably superannuated Mr. Taylour Thompson. It is not needful to say a word either as to the exceeding importance of British interests and intelligence being well represented in the capital of now crumbling Persia, or as to the remarkable fitness of Sir Arnould Kemball for the post. He does not know too much about Persia and the Moslem Iranians, but he knows probably more on those matters than anyone else at all fitted in other respects to represent England at Teheran.

But there may require to be a good deal said to compel the Foreign Office to admit an Indian officer into that post. Though it is many years since the Special Committee on diplomatic establishments recommended that Teheran should again be placed under the Indian Government—which pays greater part of the cost of the Embassy—the passive resistance of the Foreign Office has hitherto prevented that long needed change being carried into effect. There is once more a fair chance—the post and the man are waiting—let those who see the special fitness of such an appointment do what they can to have it made. Amongst those who know anything of the history of the Persian Embassy and who realize the peculiar nature of the duty to be performed, there is entire unanimity in the opinion that an Indian officer, the best political that can be found, should be sent to Teheran. Years ago this course used to be strongly and persistently advocated in your local contemporary's columns, and similar sentiments have often been expressed in your own. It is little that can be done in India to make an impression in the required direction; but whereas, in former years none of the ruling classes at home knew Sir Arnould Kemball of Bagdad, all of them now know the British delegate with the late Turkish Army in Armenia. If the Foreign Office is not in too great a hurry to fill up the post with another of its dummies, a word from Bombay may set the ball rolling in the right direction.

August 8. M. W.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, August 6.

SOME of the cultivators belonging to Sodhul Khamdrole, a village about two miles from Ahmedabad, have been entreating some of the money-lenders in the city to favour them with small sums of money for agricultural purposes, because the village money-lenders now refuse to accommodate them with loans, on the plea that there is a determination on the part of Government to injure their calling. Though usurious, they are no doubt a useful class of people, and are compelled to make many sacrifices. The cultivators tell me that they are about Rs. 6,000 in debt, and pay interest at the rate of 9 to 18 per cent. per annum. Government, in its capacity of landlord, should assist needy cultivators, and if they are not prepared to do so, to devise some plan to ameliorate their condition.

A merchant at a place called Soornjna writes to say that some Wanias proceeding from Puttun to Veerumgaum, and eventually to Bombay, were attacked by four *Bharwuteeas*, or highwaymen, and robbed of property worth Rs. 9,000. I also learn that some thieves helped themselves in the boundaries of the village of Bhaence, in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, to a pair of bullocks belonging to a cultivator, and removed a necklace worth about Rs. 50 from the person of his daughter. The robbers were pursued and overtaken, and restored the bullocks to the owner for the sum of Rs. 40, which the latter willingly paid. He preferred this course to appealing to the law.

ADULTERY.—The case in which Babu Upendra Lal Bose was charged at the Calcutta Police Court by Baboo Jogendra Nath Bose with having committed adultery with his wife was called on again on Monday. The Counsel for the defence said that the object of the complainant, who was a mere tool in the hands of other designing persons, was simply to bring disgrace on a respectable family. His Worship said there was sufficient *prima facie* evidence of the charge, and, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, he felt bound to commit the defendant to take his trial at the next Criminal sessions. Defendant was formally committed, and then released on bail.

BOMBAY.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 22nd Regiment Bombay N. I. at the Gymkhana this evening.

March	Inauguration	Hamm.
Quadrille	Normandie	Albert.
Selection	Op Ernani	Verdi.
Valse	Perichole	Coote.
Scena et Aria	Op I'Masnadieri	Verdi.
Galop	Orpheus	Offenbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

WE regret to hear of the death, by cholera, of Mr. H. B. Barnes, Superintending Engineer of the P. and O. Company's Dockyard, Bombay, which took place yesterday at noon.

WE are informed that the Alfred Mill, Broach, is about to declare a dividend of ten per cent. The able services of Messrs. Cowasjee Patel, as secretary, and Temuljee, as manager to the Broach Spinning and Weaving Mill are to be retained.

A MELBOURNE paper says that Madame Carlotta Tasca and Mddle. Olga Duboin, the rival pianiste, are witching the Melbourne fashionable world.

THE CASE OF THE SURAT EDITORS.—We learn that Mr. Gill yesterday accepted a brief for the defence in the case of the Surat editors and others.

HIGH COURT.—During the absence of Mr. Orr, Mr. L. A. Watkins, Deputy Registrar, will act as Assistant Commissioner and Taxing Master in place of Mr. G. H. Farran, who acts as Prothonotary. Mr. F. H. Brito will act for Mr. Watkins as Deputy Registrar.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 3rd August, was 59 feet 4 tenths. The total rainfall up to date was 76 inches 88 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 49 feet 9 cents; total rainfall up to date was 33 inches 54 cents.

MR. PEILE.—Mr. Peile, Acting Commissioner in Sind, left with Colonel Dunsterville on Saturday morning for Hydrabad; thence he will proceed to visit Sukkur, returning to Kurrachee in time to leave by steamer of yesterday. Mr. Melvill arrived at Kurrachee in the steamer India on Saturday evening.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—A portion of a house situated at Candawady fell in on Thursday night last, but fortunately no persons were injured.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—The house of Mr. Dinshaw Sorabjee, at Churney Road, was broken into on Thursday last while Mr. Dhinshaw and his family were away, when property to the value of Rs. 650 was stolen, consisting of currency notes, cash, silk wearing apparel, jewellery, &c.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Mahomed Ally Doosajee, a reputed thief, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee on three separate charges of theft of property consisting of copper utensils, belonging to three different parties. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of two years' rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED.—A seaman named Palmer, of H. M. S. Spartan, was accidentally drowned in the harbour on the night of the 6th instant, by falling off the bows of the life-boat which was lowered for the rescue of a seaman who had accidentally fallen overboard while coming up the gangway ladder, and who was saved. Palmer's body has not yet been recovered.

ASSAULT.—Two noted characters, named Jan Mahomed and Bala Mahomed, were yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee, the former to six months and the latter to four months' hard labour, and also further to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 150 each to keep the peace after the expiration of their term of imprisonment, on being adjudged guilty of voluntarily causing hurt to Soobana Krishna and Tookaram Luximon.

ALLEGED WHOLESALE CHEATING.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Narrunjee Kursondass and four other Hindoo merchants having their place of business at the New Cloth Bazar, appeared and each filed an information against a Marwarree named Manmal, charging him with cheating in respect of several bales of grey shirting purchased from each of the informants, but after having received the delivery of the goods, the accused is alleged to have sent them away by rail to Hyderabad, and evaded payment for the same. The accused was arrested as he was leaving the Court after being acquitted by the same Magistrate on a similar charge made at the instance of another Hindoo merchant. A search warrant was applied for by the five informants for the seizure of the said goods, which were alleged to be lying at the railway station, Hyderabad. The warrant was granted.

THE MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.—On the application of Mr. Fletcher on behalf of Mr. Framjee Rustomjee Viccajee, official liquidator of the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association, Sir Charles Sargent granted on the 8th ult. a summons requiring the contributories of the company to shew cause why execution should not issue against them in respect of two calls of Rs. 150 and Rs. 40 made by the official liquidator in November 1871 and July 1876 respectively. Yesterday, Mr. Jefferson, on behalf of Atmaram Madhowjee, a contributory, appeared before Sir Charles Sargent and said his client had filed his schedule in the Insolvency Court, in which the claim for calls was admitted. Several other contributories, who appeared in person, made similar statements, some of them producing extracts from their schedules in which the claims against them were admitted. At Mr. Fletcher's request, a week's time was allowed the liquidator to make enquiries into the circumstances of those contributories who had filed their schedules. His Lordship also allowed the liquidator Rs. 25 for each warrant for the arrest of defaulting contributories. A Hindoo contributory appeared in person, and, pleading limitation, said the claim against him was barred. His Lordship told him that, although the limitation for the payment of calls was three years, yet the present claim was not barred, because the call was made by the Court. The summons was then made absolute against the contributories who did not appear; and as to those who had filed their schedules, a week's adjournment was allowed.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.—By intelligence received up to August 6, we learn that heavy rain has fallen along the whole course of the Southern District (Kotree to Sukkur), and that several breaches in the embankments had been caused by the floods, but there has been no damage to any of the bridges. The road has subsided in many places so as to be impassable, and there have been slips also in the Laki Pass, which is about 15 miles south of Sehwan. All the damages, however, are confined to the earthwork, which is easily restored. In the Northern District, that is beyond Sukkur, embankments have suffered more or less.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

MR. ROAN, SUB-MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—We cannot find room for a long communication from a correspondent at Tatta, giving expression to the universal feeling of regret with which the removal of this officer from his charge there has been regarded by the inhabitants. We can fully sympathise with their feelings at the loss of a kind, humane, and skilful medical friend. Mr. Roan would appear to have received quite an ovation at his departure, being accompanied from the scene of his past labours by crowds of regretting—our correspondent styles them "weeping"—friends, all expressing their cordial wishes for his speedy recovery from his serious illness and for his return. His professional skill seems to have been greatly appreciated; and the benevolence that rendered him ever ready to exert it, without hope of fee or reward, justly endeared him to the poorer classes. An address was presented, signed by numerous inhabitants.—*Id.*

THE *Beacon* writes as follows on the License Tax:—Some of our readers will have read with much indignation, we should suppose, the account we published yesterday of the plan adopted in Bombay for fixing the amount of license tax which each person who is liable has been called on to pay. The object of the Collector is, of course, to make as many persons pay the highest fees as possible; but whether the levy is justly made or not seems to have been to him a matter of small importance. The highest fee is Rs. 200, and, therefore, the wealthiest merchants can only pay as much as the most prosperous tradesman; so the Collector of Bombay, having only one object in view to serve the Government by filling their coffers with the proceeds of taxes, levies on the prosperous tradesman or on any tradesman the highest rate allowed. This is manifestly wrong, for the two traders belong to two different classes, and if justice had any share in framing a decision the number in the first class of traders would be small. This difference will be more clearly perceived if we take the instance of the Bank of Bombay or the Spinning and Weaving Companies, who must be placed in the first class, but who evidently are better able to pay the rate of Rs. 200 than the tradesman. There must be some principle observed, and the Government doubtless intended that only the wealthiest persons should be in the first class, as would be the case under the income tax. But in these days of strong rule justice is not a matter of much consequence. The license tax threatens to ruin the smaller traders, who are considered to be quite as well able to pay the highest rate of tax as the wealthiest are. Great dissatisfaction prevails in Bombay as may be supposed, and if the same unfair means be adopted in Kurrachee much dissatisfaction will prevail here. This very iniquitous tax should be repealed; it demoralises rulers and ruled alike.

POLO MATCH.

THE Polo Match which has been so often deferred will, it is hoped, come off this evening. The ground has been altered, and the goals, instead of being at the Gymkhana and Money School ends of the ground, will have the Railway and Marine Lines at their backs. The ground is somewhat shortened by this change, but it contains the only piece of good ground, and which, moreover, is not so much affected by the rain. Unless, therefore, very heavy rain falls, the match will be almost certain to come off as stated.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICES will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla, 7-30 a. m. and 6 p. m. on Sunday; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort and Mazagon on Sunday, 11 a. m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p. m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O Company's s. s. Australia, Captain G. F. Oates, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Brindisi.—Mr. A. Penny, Mr. Tyndall, Major Grant and infant, Major Portman.

For Venice.—Captain Campbell.

For Aden.—Abdool Hoosein, Abdoolally Mahomedally.

TOTAL COLLAPSE OF THE CHARGES BROUGHT BY THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

The G. I. P. R. Co., on the information of Nowrojee Byramjee, a number-taker at present at the Byculla Railway Station, against Soonderjee Raghowji and Pragji Poonja.

THIS charge of the alleged robbery of 250 bags of grain from the Nicol Bunder in June 1877, came on again for hearing yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee.

Mr. Branson appeared for the prosecution, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little; Mr. Gill, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, appeared for the defendants.

The cross-examination of the informant was continued by Mr. Gill.

The informant admitted that he had written an anonymous letter to Mr. Barnett and another to Mr. Conder on the 13th September 1877, charging numerous persons with irregularities in payment of cash, and, amongst others, the defendants, whom he mentioned by name, but that he did not, in such letters, mention the fraud with which he now charged them. He swore positively that he saw 400 bags of grain labelled "excess bags" in the godown of Messrs. Knoop and Co. at the Nicol Bunder before the 21st June 1877; and that the 250 bags were stolen from such 400 bags; that the "excess bag register" was kept by Pereira, the head foreman in charge of that bunder.

Mr. Gill called for the production of the "excess bag register." The books were then put in. Mr. Gill desired the informant to point out any entry in the books shewing that 400 excess bags were at the Nicol Bunder on the date mentioned by him. The informant was unable to point out any such entry. Mr. Gill then called upon the prosecution to produce any books shewing that the property in question was in the possession of the Railway Company on the date mentioned.

Mr. Branson said that he was unable to produce any documentary or other evidence besides that of the informant to show that the property alleged to have been stolen was ever in the possession of the Railway Company.

Mr. Gill thereupon refused to ask the informant another question, and demanded the immediate dismissal of the charge against his clients, stating that the first point to be proved in a case of felony was the possession of the property alleged to have been feloniously taken.

The Magistrate said he did not believe the evidence of the informant, which he thought was false in almost every particular; moreover, on examining the chits which had been produced by the witness, he observed that the official translator of the High Court, Mr. Flynn, had stated in the margin that the words "without a pass" written on Exhibit A. appeared to have been interpolated, and he (the Magistrate) himself, after a careful examination, was of the same opinion. His Worship also said that in Exhibit B. the figures "100," appeared to have been altered to suit this case, the original figures being "19," and that the words "one hundred" bags had been added in another handwriting. The evidence of the informant being totally unreliable, the exhibits having evidently been tampered with, and the counsel for the prosecution having no further evidence to offer, His Worship dismissed the charge against both the accused.

THE NEW INDIAN RAILWAY BILL.

THE following preliminary Report of the Select Committee, together with the Bill as amended by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st August:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways in India was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and papers submitted.

2. We have saved not only rules, &c., made under the Acts which the Bill proposes to repeal, but also rules made under the enactments which those Acts replaced.

3. We have extended the definition of "Railway" so as to include ferry-boats used for the purpose of, or in connection with, a Railway.

4. It has been held both in England (*Jones* v. *Festiniog Railway Company* L. R., 3 Q. B., 733) and in India (*Jowahir* v. *Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company*, unreported, and see *Halford* v. *E. I. Ry. Company*, 14 Beng. 1), that if a Railway Company has no statutory power authorizing it to use locomotives, it will be liable for damage caused by sparks, even though all reasonable precautions have been taken to prevent them. Our present Railway Act (XVIII. of 1854), unlike the English Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, confers no such power. We have, therefore, in accordance with a suggestion of the Secretary of State, expressly declared that locomotives may be used on every Indian Railway. The result will be that the Railway Administration will not be liable for such damage without proof of negligence.

5. When a passenger's luggage is at his request placed in the same carriage in which he is to travel and is lost or injured, we have declared, in accordance with the recent decision in *Bergheim* v. *Great Eastern Railway Company* 3 C. P. Div. 221, that the Company is not liable, unless the loss or injury has been caused by the neglect or default of their servants.

6. As the law stands in India, when certain specified articles are contained in parcels delivered to a Railway Company, the Company is not liable for loss of or injury to those articles, whatever may be their value, unless they have been formally declared and insured. One or other of these articles is found in the luggage of most first and second class passengers, and the result is that many people, as a rule, travel without declaring their property and run the risk of losing it altogether from accidents to the train, or carelessness and misconduct on the part of the Company's servants. In England the Railway Companies are relieved from responsibility only when the value of undeclared articles exceeds £10, and we think that in India Rs. 100 would be a reasonable limit. We have therefore assimilated section 6 (now section 7) of the Bill to section 1 of the Carriers Act, 11 George IV. & I Wm. IV., chapter 68. Where any article declared and insured under this section is lost or damaged, the owner will, as a rule, be entitled to recover, in the former case, the value of the article lost, and in the latter, the difference between its value before and after the accident. But where he understates the value, he should be concluded by his statement; and we have therefore (in accordance with the decision in *McCance* v. *London and N. W. Railway Company*, 3 H. & C. 343) provided that the amount so recoverable shall in no case exceed the declared value.

7. We have also amended section 7 (now section 8) so as to express the substance of the English Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854, section 7. The Bill now provides that Railway Companies shall, notwithstanding any notice, condition or declaration, be liable for loss or injury to any articles not specially provided for by the preceding section when such loss or injury is occasioned by a Railway officer's neglect or default. But this is not to invalidate special contracts as to receiving, forwarding or delivering such articles, provided such contracts are reasonable, and in writing signed by the parties.

8. In the case of accidents attended with serious personal injury, we have required (section 12) the nearest Station-Master to give notice to the nearest Magistrate and the Officer in charge of the Police station in the jurisdiction of which the accident occurred.

9. We have expressly empowered (section 14) the Railway Administration to make rules regulating the maximum number of passengers to be contained in each Railway carriage, and the mode in which such number shall be denoted thereon. And we have provided (sections 26, 37) penalties for Railway-officers compelling passengers to enter carriages already full, and for passengers wilfully entering such carriages.

10. We have required (section 16) that the amount of the fare shall be specified on the tickets. In the absence of such a provision, we are informed that native passengers are constantly cheated either by the issuers of tickets or by touts hanging about the stations.

11. We have declared (section 17) that any passenger to whom a ticket has been furnished and for whom there is no room shall be entitled to have his fare at once refunded.

12. We have provided (section 28) penalties for a person travelling by a train of a class superior to that for which his ticket was issued, using or attempting to use a ticket on a day for which it is not available, or wilfully altering or defacing a ticket so as to render the date, number, or other material portion thereof illegible.

13. We have declared (section 34) that the fine for not giving an account of goods, or for giving a false account, shall be in addition to the toll to which such goods may be liable. This is in accordance with 8 and 9 Vic., c. 20, section 99.

14. We have added to the offences for which a person may be arrested without warrant those of evading payment of the proper fare (section 23), being intoxicated or committing nuisance (section 32) and entering rooms or carriages reserved for females (section 33). We have increased the fine for being intoxicated or committing nuisance from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50.

15. We have provided (section 38) a penalty for unlawfully making, showing, hiding or removing signals or lights upon or near Railways.

16. The present law (Act XXV. of 1871, section 2) provides a penalty for wilfully driving cattle on a fenced Railway, but does not prohibit such driving on unfenced lines. We have, in section 40, made such driving penal whether the line is fenced or unfenced.

17. In some parts of India young native boys are in the habit of throwing stones at trains and placing obstructions on the rails. When they are under seven years of age the law cannot touch them; when they are above seven and under twelve, they are punishable only when proved by the prosecution to have attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge of the nature and consequences of their conduct—a proof which, in most instances, is not easily given. Considering the serious risk to life and property caused by such acts, we think the general law should be modified in this respect; and we have accordingly provided, by section 42, that the convicting Magistrate may direct either that such children be punished with whipping, or that their fathers and guardians be punished with fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

18. We have required (section 45) drivers and conductors of omnibuses and other vehicles, while in a station-yard, to obey the reasonable directions of duly authorised Railway officers. One of the bye-laws framed by the Board of Trade for regulating travelling by railway in England is to the like effect.

19. We have struck out sections 43 and 44 of the Bill as introduced. The latter section is obsolete, as there are now no Heads of District Police and Amins in the Madras Presidency. The former conflicts with the Code of Criminal Procedure, section 72. We have also omitted the provisions as to tramways contained in section 23 of the Bill as introduced.

20. We have made some changes in wording and arrangement.

21. The publication ordered by the Council has been made; we recommend that the Bill as now amended be re-published, and that its further consideration be stayed till the Council re-assembles in Calcutta.

ANDREW CLARKE.
WHITLEY STOKES.
F. R. COCKERELL.

Simla, 30th July 1878.

MR. ADERJEE COWASJEE, a guard on the Holkar and Neemuch State Railway, died from a railway accident which occurred on the 2nd inst. near the Railway Station of Katiabad, where a temporary watering tank is put since the time of constructing the line, as published in your paper last month. The case stands thus, when the guard comes to the above pipe tank, he must give the all right signal to the driver, because the tank is constructed at a distance of a foot from the line, where it ought to be three feet as ordered by the Government, and as the deceased had to give the signal on reaching the tank, he was warning the passengers to take off their heads from the window to save themselves the accident as it was the habit of the guard, but some of the passengers did not listen and take their heads back when the train reached the tank, and the poor guard's head was struck while he was standing on the foot-board of the brake van, and was thrown off the train where he expired after half-an-hour's time. The deceased was brought by yesterday's mixed train to Mhow, and kept, according to the religion of the Parsees, as it was half-past five p. m., and carried to the tower of silence this morning at 9 a. m. Lots of wellknown Parsees were present.—*Correspondent Poona Observer.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S RETURN.

ANTICIPATING the return of the Plenipotentiaries from Berlin, *The Times* published the following Article on Tuesday, July, 16:—

The interest of the political world is to-day transferred to London, and it is likely for some time to remain here. Lord Beaconsfield returns this afternoon, and though the official text of the Treaty of Berlin has preceded him, he brings its authoritative interpretation, and the full explanation of the momentous convention between England and Turkey by which it is almost overshadowed. The Duke of Richmond yesterday held out the hope that the Prime Minister would make a statement to the House of Lords on Thursday; and not England merely, but the greater part of the world, will await with profound interest this authoritative enunciation of the results of English policy by the statesman who is mainly responsible for them. If, as can hardly be doubted, the present occasion is, in respect to the consequences which are dependent upon it, one of the most memorable in the history of England, there can be still less doubt that it is by far the most memorable incident in the career of the Prime Minister himself. He had long before achieved extraordinary successes. With scarcely any resources but those of his own genius, he had led a great party for a generation, and had conducted them through a period of utter political depression to a position of unquestioned supremacy. He had solved with them, or by means of them, the most embarrassing question in our domestic politics—that of Parliamentary Reform; and, although again defeated by the constituencies of his own creation, in consequence of his inevitable resistance to certain necessary liberal measures, he maintained a position which enabled him to take advantage of the reaction which followed, and he became one of the most powerful Ministers of this century. These alone are very considerable performances; and though we have often found reason for adverse criticism of the Prime Minister's conduct and measures, we are not of those who believe that steady success of such a kind can be achieved in this country without qualities both moral and mental of the highest order. Such a career was not inappropriately rewarded with an earldom, and if Lord Beaconsfield's public life had at that moment been ended, it would have been sufficiently distinguished to have gratified even his own ambition. But to-day, at the close of a long and doubtful struggle, a still more extraordinary success crowns the career of the Prime Minister. He returns from discharging the office of chief Plenipotentiary of England in the most important and most critical negotiation of our time, and he has discharged it to the satisfaction of his own country and with the general applause of Europe. He has, at all events, averted a terrible war; he has, at the same time, maintained the dignity and the authority of his country; and he has in all probability established affairs in the East upon a basis on which a really stable edifice may be erected. Lord Beaconsfield will be welcomed in London to-day as the chief actor in one of the most honourable triumphs in the modern diplomacy of England. To the fame of a distinguished English statesman he has added that of a singularly successful Foreign Minister, and it would be hard to say what greater distinction can remain for him.

There are moments in great careers when justice no less than generosity forbids our dwelling upon the faults or errors which have marred them; and in this spirit the English public will not fail to condone to-day the many mistakes which have doubtless been committed in the course of the Ministerial policy of the last three years. Lord Bolingbroke is reported to have once said of the Duke of Marlborough, "He was a great man, and I have forgotten all his faults." Without going to that length, it will be felt that this is an occasion on which it is difficult to remember anything else than that Lord Beaconsfield and his Cabinet have conducted the country through a most arduous course of affairs to a position which gives substantial satisfaction to all but extreme partisans. It ought to be remembered, moreover, that this result, like many of Lord Beaconsfield's achievements, has been gained in spite of both friends and foes, and by the most unexpected means. When the Eastern Question first became acute, two years ago, popular feeling had been most violently, but most justly, revolted against the Turks in consequence of the dreadful revelations of their misgovernment afforded by the massacres in Bulgaria. For the moment a portion of the nation, which the Prime Minister himself estimated to be a majority, and which certainly included some of its best and most energetic members, were stirred by these events into such enthusiastic indignation that they forgot the vigilance with which it had been the traditional policy of this country to view movements in the East which might afford an opportunity to Russian ambition. Lord Beaconsfield did not conceal his own conviction that this forgetfulness imperilled our interests and the peace of Europe; but he did not attempt to act against the obvious wish of the country. On the other hand, he refused to carry out the rash policy which the more ardent of his opponents would have recommended. He declined to incur the risk of coercing Turkey by force of arms; but he equally abstained from yielding to the reviving clamour of the extreme party on the other side, who would hear of nothing but the repression of Russia. His Ministry joined in the Conference of Constantinople, and did their best by peaceable persuasion to induce the Turks to agree to a settlement which would have saved them a cruel war and a great loss of territory, and which would at the same time have satisfied Europe by assuring the germs of liberty and of political development to the Christians of the Turkish Empire. When this peaceful solution was rejected, and Russia hurried into war, the Ministry had to deal with a still greater danger than that which embarrassed them at first. The jealousy of Russia was suddenly revived in all its old intensity, and the most vehement efforts were made by a numerous and powerful party to drag this country into the war. The temporary successes of the Turks may have rendered this party less urgent for a while, but they only served to inflame its ardour when the tide turned in favour of Russia. When at length the Russian armies crossed the Balkans, occupied Adrianople, and advanced to the shores of the Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmora, the excitement of the extreme supporters of Lord Beaconsfield reached an almost uncontrollable pitch. The more sober judgment of the country was itself deeply alarmed, and it was impossible to view without apprehension the menace to English interests of the highest importance which was involved in the position of Russia. The alarm was completed by the publication of the Treaty of San Stefano; and, now that we can look back upon the past with some calmness, it is not too much to say that, at certain periods during the last six months, a single untoward occurrence might have precipitated us into war. Lord Derby's and Lord Carnarvon's services at this juncture ought not to be forgotten. They failed to see when the moment had arrived for taking a decisive course; but the position of the Ministry was so difficult that the hesitation they forced upon it may have been of the greatest advantage to the cause of peace. But when the Treaty of San Stefano was published, it became evident that, unless Eastern affairs were to be settled without our voice and in disregard of our interests, we must show that we were both determined and able to assert our claims. It is probably to the resource which Lord Beaconsfield displayed at that juncture that the present peace is mainly due. His calling out the Reserves of our English Army was a timely warning, and it proved in many ways a useful military measure. But the great stroke of his policy was the summoning of the contingent of native troops from India. That measure had many aspects, and in some of them it may have been open to just criticism. But there can be no question whatever of its extraordinary success. It suddenly revealed alike to England itself and to Europe, a source of power in the English Empire which had never yet been taken into account. The proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India was translated from a mere ceremony into a potent reality, and the best statesmen both in Russia and in the other countries of Europe recognised that it would be folly to disregard the claims and wishes of England in Eastern affairs. There has been, moreover, nothing to detract from the advantage which the measure thus afforded. The remarkable extracts we published yesterday from the native press of India prove that this appeal to the loyalty of the Indian Army and the Indian people has been received with something like enthusiasm, and it is not improbable it may tend as much to improve the good understanding between the English and the people of India as to secure our position in Europe. To Lord Beaconsfield must undoubtedly be given the credit both for the genius which discerned the possibility of such a measure and for the resolution requisite to carry it into effect. From the moment it was announced the aspect of affairs in Europe changed; a Congress was assured and peace was rendered probable.

It was thus the merit of Lord Beaconsfield and his Ministry to keep in view throughout these discussions the two convictions and currents of opinion by which the country was swayed, and to do justice to each of them at the proper time. Errors have no doubt been made on one side or the other. They were inevitable; but it is sufficient praise to a Minister to have on the whole rightly divined the true judgment of the country, and to have given effect to it by means which at the same time consolidate the general strength of the Empire. But there remained a question to be dealt with which presented far greater difficulties. It was no doubt possible for this country, by means of the power which it has been proved to possess, to force back Russia from the vantage ground she had won. But it was reserved for Lord Beaconsfield to discover a means for accomplishing this end which at once avoided a war and gave a guarantee alike to Europe and to this country of the maintenance of all their legitimate interests. In Europe changes have been made in the provinces of Turkey which insure an abundant opportunity of free development to the Christian populations, which leave the Porte a valuable frontier, and which give one of the great Powers of Europe a direct interest in preventing further Russian encroachments. Austria ought, for the future, to relieve us of anxiety respecting the European provinces of Turkey. But in Asia we have undertaken to defend the dominions of the Sultan, as settled by the Treaty of Berlin, against further aggression, and in return we have extracted a pledge, which will be most formally imposed upon Turkey, that the Porte under our advice will introduce the necessary reforms into its administration. We have thus pledged the honour and resources of this country to insure the promotion in Asiatic Turkey of all the objects which Russia can legitimately desire, and we have at the same time superseded at the Porte the influence of the Russian Government. For the future the Mahomedans no less than the Christians of the East will look to England as the only Power from which they can expect justice and peace. The policy thus completed will need ample discussion; but in its main outlines it commends itself to the public as worthy of England, and as holding out the hope of a successful solution of one of the greatest problems ever presented to the world. The statesman who amid the confusions and distractions of the past three years has thus achieved an aim which, in moments of what seemed at the time exaggerated imaginations, he had long foreshadowed merits the recognition which he will to-day receive. We have said that it might be hard to say what remains to complete his success. But one thing does remain, which may, perhaps, be the most arduous of all. It will be to give the first impulse and a stable direction to the great enterprise thus commenced.

ON Tuesday Lord Beaconsfield returned to London from his labours at Berlin; a day important for him in many respects, and chiefly because (as no doubt he himself must have felt) it probably witnessed his popularity at high-water mark. On that day he heard more applause, from more numerous and more worthy voices, than had ever yet fallen on his ears; and if, as we believe, these voices will henceforth fall away in an increasingly anxious silence, there is all the less reason to grudge the Premier his triumph. We certainly have no wish to detract from it. No public man in our time has been more unfairly dealt with. Even his best claims upon the consideration of all liberal and generous-minded men have been paid with insults of the meanest character. Radicals and Republicans of the sublimest kind have found in the lowliness of his origin material for sarcasm alone; his more philosophical and enlightened opponents (always of the new Liberal School have thought it no shame to taunt him with his Jewish blood; and the nearer, in spite of his lowly beginnings, in spite of his Jewish blood, he approached that high place in public life which no characterless or poor-minded man can live in nowadays, the more eagerly his Liberal detractors set to work—crawling over the details of a sixpenny biography for matter to be dished up in a sauce of servants' hall scarcasm. "Adventurer! Adventurer!" has been the cry—thought, of course, to be very damning, and rightly so; but rather to the utterers than to the object thereof. Without full consideration, surely it is not for the Thoughtful Radical to cry Adventurer at the heels of any man who has risen to eminence from the obscure borders of the middle class. And that in this case the cry is ridiculously reckless every man knows who is aware of the one great and most lasting fact in Mr. Disraeli's history, which is this: for years and years, and during many changes, and through many "chances which would have been irresistible to the adventurer, he stuck to a losing party, [illegible] party, it looked so hopeless: a party, which at last [illegible] to power far more through the miraculous [illegible] its opponents than by any of its own merits. Liberals ourselves, as Liberalism was understood only ten years ago, we have listened with feelings of humiliation and [illegible] this Liberal outcry; and though the occasions when we have had to praise Lord Beaconsfield have been few and feeble, though on many occasions it has been our duty to oppose him, we heard the applause which greeted his return with pleasure.

But as to his business at Berlin—as to the outcome of the policy, of what he has done and left undone during the last two years—that remains a matter for serious consideration; and we need not fear that it will be seriously considered. The actual position of the country will ensure as much as that from to-day, though yesterday was given up to flowers and gratulations for the most part. "At all events"—so runs the language of the hour—"we have been saved from the horrors and the expense of war, and that is enough, perhaps." Very soon the most emphatic word here will be the last one: "perhaps." The question will arise, "If we have been saved from a war this year, what are the chances that a far worse war will not be forced upon us a few years hence as the price of present peace?" People will look at the new maps, especially the Asian one, and then at the Treaty of Berlin, and then at the Anglo-Turkish Treaty, and then at the condition of Turkey, and ask [illegible] More particularly, perhaps, they will ask, "What is meant by the avoidance of war now? What was the necessity of our going to war though the Russians had been left to work out their Treaty of San Stefano at pleasure—with their plague-stricken armies perishing by thousands and their finance bubble on the point of explosion? Why must there have been war? and how much of war (if any) would have been needed to bring the whole Russian fabric to ruin?" These are the questions which people will ask themselves when it is again said, "At any rate, we have been saved from a bloody and a costly war."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

LORD SALISBURY AND HIS NIGHTMARE.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

IF, in their dealings with the English nation, the present Government have sinned against loyalty and good faith, it must be admitted that their punishment has in one respect been sufficient and satisfactory. It is not only that facts have avenged themselves upon the men who concealed and perverted them; but the irony of fate has so ordered events as to force admission of the truth from the very lips which had been employed to disguise it. Never, surely, before was the hand of retribution laid so mercilessly upon an English Minister as on the day when the present Foreign Secretary penned the despatch authorizing Sir Austen Layard to conclude the convention with Turkey. For, whatever Lord Salisbury himself may think or hope, his countrymen have not forgotten certain speeches which he delivered in the month of June, 1877. The time is well remembered, for it was a time of much anxiety for Englishmen. The Russian arms were apparently carrying all before them in Armenia; and it was notorious that in this region at any rate Russian conquest meant permanent Russian aggrandisement. It was matter of common knowledge that Russia aimed at the acquisition of Batoum; it was believed that Kars must shortly fall, and it was not believed that if it did it would ever be restored to Turkey. Ardahan had already passed into the hands of the invaders. It was at this moment, and amid the uneasiness aroused by these events and expectations, that Lord Salisbury made his memorable speeches. In the House of Lords, in answer to Lord DeMauley, he sneered at alarms which he attributed to false conceptions of geography, and prescribed the exhibition of large-sized maps as a cure for the anxiety he laughed at. Later on the same day, at a Merchant Taylors' dinner, his lordship's satire became more venturesome. Fear for the security of our Eastern Empire was held up to ridicule by means of a humorous apologue in which a friend of the orator's was supposed to contend that the Cape of Good Hope were endangered by Russian conquests because Armenia commanded Syria, and Syria was the key to Egypt, and Egypt was in Africa, and the southern promontory of Africa was the Cape of Good Hope. With such subtlety of sarcasm did the Secretary for India dispose of what in playful superiority he styled the Indian "nightmare"; and we all recollect how his words were welcomed by the Anglo-Russian journals of the following day. The praise of Lord Salisbury's wit was in all their offices. Never had jokes been uttered so humorous and so well-timed as the little joke about the Cape of Good Hope: never were jest and earnest so skilfully compounded into wholesome advice as in the recommendation of large-sized maps. The Russian journals, indeed, subsisted for months on the last-named stroke of humour, continuing to chuckle over it at intervals even down to the moment when all eyes were opened to our dangers, and they had to make their recent choice between loud apostasy and crestfallen silence. As to the effect of Lord Salisbury's sarcasm upon the public mind, that was immediate and deplorable. Upon some of us, of course, it fell flat and pointless enough. Those whose fears for our Eastern Empire were informed and reasoned apprehensions founded on no imbecile delusions about maps, but upon (among many other things) the well-nigh unanimous authority of men whose researches have helped to make the maps which Lord Salisbury only jests about—those, we say, could afford to despise the cheap sneer of the Secretary for India. But such persons were, as in all communities they are, a minority; and among hearers of a different order the effect produced was very different. The false shame which shrinks from ridicule in any shape, the indolence which seizes on any excuse for inaction, the shallow conceit which catches up any cry of "pooh, pooh!" as the easiest mode of acquiring a reputation for superior wisdom—in the victims of these qualities Lord Salisbury found an easy prey. *They* certainly are not to be pitied, but their numbers also were comparatively, small. The large residue consisted of honest ignorance, willing to be taught, doubting only which teacher to follow, and believing at last and after much hesitation that the safest guide to rely upon must be the Cabinet Minister who bore the name of a great English noble, best enabled of all men from his position to form a sound and safe judgment upon this weighty question pledged by his tremendous responsibility to use the utmost diligence to form it, bound by his historic name and his high character not to conceal it. These, the honestly ignorant, who on trusting were so deceived, are indeed to be pitied rather than to be blamed. For their sake we do well to be angry; and they were a majority of the nation.

All this, we repeat, is not forgotten; and now, while the English people are eyeing, dubiously and in disquietude, the mighty burden which their Minister calls upon them to take up—now is the time to recall it. Let all those who care for the credit and honour of English political life and side by side once more the speeches of the Indian Secretary of 1877 and the despatch of the Foreign Minister of 1878. What has become of the sneers about the Cape of Good Hope and the pleasantries about the large-sized maps? Where now is the light-hearted ridicule of the effect of Russian conquests in Armenia? Gone altogether; and in its place grave reflection upon the consequences which "the defeat of the Turkish arms and the known weakness of the Government" will produce upon "the population of Syria, Asia Minor, and Mesopotamia"; distinct avowal that the "retention of Batoum, Kars, and Ardahan" by Russia will "exercise a powerful influence in disintegrating the Asiatic dominion of the Porte"; open admission of the fact that "the political condition of these regions deeply concerns the Oriental interests of Great Britain." And that it is in the despatch of 1878, and not in the speeches of 1877, that we must look for Lord Salisbury's true mind upon the Armenian question there is no room for doubt. He has given the most solemn proof of the sincerity of his apprehensions, of his own belief that the anxiety of the public was no nightmare, in the very magnitude of the measures to which he has committed his country. He has not given England and Russia a common frontier; he has made a well-turned phrase in a diplomatic paper. It is not against a nightmare, presumably, that he has concluded a defensive alliance with a nation [illegible]. If he has brought England and Russia face to face in Armenia, and pledged us to resist the first encroachment of our new neighbour by force of arms; if he has made our peace depend upon the future good government of vast regions which have been given over for generations to misrule; if he has called upon his country to face toils and perils such as these, it can only be because he knows that great as they are and must be, the danger of inaction is greater still. And if that is his present belief—a belief so firmly held and so heavily backed as this is—are we to suppose that it is the growth of yesterday? Is it credible, in other words, that Lord Salisbury *believed* in his sarcasms of last year—that he jested at our dangers because he really did not perceive them at the time? It is not credible. Lord Salisbury had all the means of forming a judgment last year that he possesses now; the same military experts held the same language to him; the advice of men familiar with the Oriental races and well versed in Eastern politics has undergone no change: the maps of the Foreign Office do not differ in scale from those used by a Secretary for India. We must look elsewhere for the explanation of Lord Salisbury's change of language, and we shall have to content ourselves with one which saves his intelligence at the expense of fidelity to his trust. What that explanation may be deserves inquiry to which we hope to contribute a few suggestions hereafter.

THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.

SHOOTING FOR THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

(Daily Telegraph, July 13.)

THE event of the day was, of course, the shooting off of the two sets of ties in the first stage of the Queen's. This took place at the 600 yards' carton range, and excited the most profound interest amongst the Volunteers, who mustered in great force at the firing point. It will be remembered that Sergeant Lamont, Private Lowe, and Corporal Mullineux had each made an aggregate score of 95 out of a possible 105 for the Silver Medal, whilst 25 other marksmen had scored 88, and had to shoot off to see which of them should be admitted as the last eight of the 60, with the privilege of competing in the second stage. This latter matter excited small interest in comparison with the contest for the medal, about which there was an amount of excitement which could scarcely be kept from manifesting itself to the disadvantage of the competitors. In the end Private Lowe, the representative of the Queen's Westminster, obtained an easy triumph, his two Scotch opponents being nowhere. The tie was to be decided by three shots at the 600 yards carton range, Lamont fired first and missed, Mullineux followed with an outer, and Lowe responded with [illegible]. In the second round the Edinburgh marksman was again unfortunate, leading off with [illegible]; Mullineux made no improvement on his previous essay, simply scoring another outer, whilst Lowe, holding steadily on and taking aim most deliberately, put on a bull's-eye. In the final round Lamont made an outer, Mullineux did the same, and Lowe for the second time scored a centre, thus bringing up his aggregate to 13 as against Mullineux's 6 and Lamont's 2, and securing moreover the silver medal and silver badge of the association. It need hardly be said the victory was celebrated by general and generous cheering. Meanwhile the 25 88's were illustrating the process of elimination, and the survival of the fittest at four targets on the same range. In the result Corporal Marshall, 14th Devon, who even excelled the performance of Private Lowe, making three bull's eyes; Sergeant Simpson, of Edinburgh; Private McLaren, 1st Lanark; Colour-Sergeant Fergusson, 1st Inverness; Sergeant Boyd, 5th Lancashire; Sergeant Knight, 10th Somerset; Corporal Sheppard; Private Dunlop, London Scottish; and Private Phillips made the nine top scores, the three last-named making 11 each. There was thus another tie, [illegible] question had to fire off again [illegible] should be excluded from the 60, and this misfortune fell to Private Phillips.

Under ordinary circumstances Private Lowe would have taken, in addition to his badges, the money prize of £60, the next two taking £12 each. Having regard, however, to the original tie and to [illegible] Mr. Lowe readily agreed that the £60 and the two £12 prizes should be added together, and the aggregate equally divided. This course, therefore, was adopted, and the three 95's take £28 each. The other 57 receive £12 each, in addition to the N.R.A. badge.

(July 17.)

It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to explain that the great competition of yesterday [illegible] scores in the contest for the [illegible]

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last week, and in which there were between 2,000 and 3,000 competitors. The prize consists of £250 in money, the gift of her Majesty the Queen, and entitles the winner to the gold medal and gold badge of the National Rifle Association. The 60 marksmen paraded by order in front of the secretary's office at half past eight yesterday morning. Lord Wharncliffe having inspected them, made the gratifying announcement that the Council had agreed to dispense, with the rule which made it imperative for the competitors to wear their belts. He also intimated that the firing at the 1,000 yards range would be deferred till the evening, with a view to securing the best possible light. His lordship having urged them strictly to respect the conditions laid down, and expressed a desire that the most worthy of them should win, the men marched off to the 800 yards firing-point, and broke into 10 squads of six each. After the usual signal had been given, the shooting for the Royal prize began. The light at this time was very steady, although somewhat bright; and, although there was a gentle breeze blowing from the north-west, its regularity enabled experienced marksmen to make their calculations with a considerable degree of accuracy, and in so far as they maintained a steady aim to the right of the target they made fairly good shooting. The peculiarity, however, which has been remarked in so many other important competitions of high scorers at the shorter ranges breaking down at the long distances, was again noticeable. Nervousness or excitement may in many cases be held responsible for this circumstance: but it was observable that even marksmen of long experience, who know how to keep perfectly cool, sometimes unaccountably failed to "hold on." Sergeant Lamot (Queen's Edinburgh), who had tied with Private Lowe for the Silver Medal, Sergeant Burrows (1st Warwick), Private M'Vittie (7th Dumfries), and Private Rae (11th Stirling) were the most successful men at 800 yards, scoring 30 each out of the possible 35, and with this in hand they went back, at eleven o'clock, to the 900 yards range. During the firing at this distance the light was never so good as in the earlier stage. Men had to increase their windage considerably, and even then the breeze was so fitful as to upset all calculation. Hence perhaps, to some extent the unevenness of the shooting. Private Lowe, the winner of the Silver Medal, it may be observed, only made an aggregate of 40 at the two ranges, and was obviously, therefore, out of the running; Lamont put on 24 to the 30 he had scored at 800 yards; Burrows broke down altogether, making four successive misses; M'Vittie put on 20; whilst Rae increased his aggregate to 53. Some of the smaller scorers at 800 yards, by holding on, attained to a much better position. Sergeant Simpson, for instance, who had made 27 at the shorter range, put on 30 at 900 yards, bringing up his total to 57. Then, again, Lieutenant-Colonel Walrond, 1st Exeter, by his success at the longer distance, raised his aggregate to 55. Sergeant Walker, too, of the 16th Lanark, scored 29 at 800 yards, and by adding 24 at 900 placed himself on an equality with Rae. There was a long interval before the firing commenced at the ultimate distance, the competitors not assembling at the 1,000 yards firing-point until half-past five. An immense crowd had assembled outside the lines, but excellent order was preserved. The atmospherical conditions, genial as they were for spectators, were not altogether acceptable to the marksmen. When they commenced there was a heat haze, which, creeping over the common, had got in front of the targets and rendered the bull's eye almost invisible; but after the third round a welcome breeze came up and cleared away the mirage. Up to this time Private Walker, of the 1st Lanark, had had a splendid chance of making a good aggregate, but an unfortunate miss at this stage threw him out. Meanwhile, his namesake and compatriot was doing well at one of the left hand targets, and the names of Rae, Walrond and Walker began to be exchanged among the initiated observers as those of the men who stood in the best positions. Lieutenant-Colonel Walrond was the first of the three to finish, and his last shot being a bull brought up his total at the range to 22, and his aggregate to 77. Rae finished immediately afterwards with 78, having put on three "bulls," an inner, and two magpies. By this time it was known that Sergeant Walker was the only man who had a chance of beating him. Walker's fourth shot, an outer, had made his aggregate 76, so that he only wanted an outer to tie Rae, or a magpie to win. There was a general movement, therefore, in the direction of the firing-point for target E, the result of the shot being watched with breathless excitement. Alas, for Sergeant Walker, the anxiously looked for disc did not rise. He had made a miss. His friends looked glum for a moment but quickly remembering that his loss was another Scotchman's gain, they hastened off to Rae's firing-point, and cheered lustily. Some of his delighted compatriots soon "chaired" him, and bore him away in triumph, followed by an admiring crowd, to the council tent, in order that his rifle might undergo the usual examination. The verdict was "All right," and Lord Wharncliffe's call for "three cheers" for the successful representative of Stirling was heartily responded to. He was then carried off to the camp of the London Scottish, where, as in the quarters of their Scotch corps, the victory was celebrated in accordance with their national customs. This is the fifth time in nineteen years that the great prize has been won by a Scotchman. Private Cameron [Inverness] took it in 1866, and again in 1869. Colour-Sergeant Michie [London Scottish] won it in 1872, and Sergeant Menzies [Queen's Edinburgh] in 1873. Last year it was carried off by Private Jamieson, of the 15th Lancashire, who was also, we believe, claimed as a Scotchman.

Private Rae, the hero of the present meeting was formerly a sergeant in the 31st Lanark, and is one of the best known Scotch marksmen of Wimbledon. In 1874 he tied with Atkinson, of Durham, for the Queen's Prize, and divided the money, but in shooting off the tie for the gold medal he lost it. Two years ago he won the Henry Prize for small-bore rifles, and has had several minor triumphs both at Wimbledon and in Scotland. He is a builder, in partnership with his father at Kilsyth, near Glasgow, and is a member of the 11th Stirling Volunteers. He is a dark, middle-aged, well set, "douce," staid, typical Scotchman, and his modest manners, coupled with kindly disposition and real ability, have always rendered him popular in camp. That his victory gave great satisfaction to his compatriots at Wimbledon goes without saying, and that the fortunate marksman will prize his triumph for his country as well as for himself may be inferred from the fact that when one of his friends intimated to him that Walker, of Lanark, was likely to head him, Peter replied "Ah, weel, Donald, I canna' help it, but I'm awful glad its a Scotchman."

Last year when Private Jamieson won the Queen's Prize with a score of only 70 out of the possible 105, the Martini-Henri rifle was used in the competition; but the volunteers have since had more experience of the weapon than they then possessed, and hence, probably, the improved scoring. In this connection it must be mentioned, as was announced by Lord Wharncliffe last night, that the Secretary of State for War has acceded to the general desire that the volunteers should be allowed to retain the Martini-Henrys, which were originally only lent to them for this meeting. Colonel Stanley, however, imposes three conditions: first, that the rifles shall be kept by the commanding officers of the different corps, and not by individual members thereof; second that if at any time called for they shall be returned without delay or grumbling; and third, that this concession must not be considered to involve the issuing of any additional Martini-Henrys to the volunteers.

It is worthy of note that Rae's range score at 900 yards, as well as his aggregate, was the highest recorded, viz. 25. It was equalled, however, by Dunlop. We subjoin the range and aggregate scores:—

	800	900	1000	Agg.
Pte. Rae, 11th Stirling	30	23	25	78
Lt.-Col. Walrond, 1st Devon	28	27	22	77
Serg. Walker, 16th Lanark	29	24	23	76
Pte. M'Vittie, 7th Dumfries	30	20	23	73
Serg. Simpson, Queen's Edinburgh	27	30	14	71
Lieut. Brown, 3rd Lanark	24	27	19	70
Serg. Elkington, 3rd Essex	30	28	10	68
Pte. Dyke, Queen's Westminster	26	20	21	67
Sergt. Kirk, 1st East York	28	22	17	67
Pte. Malcolm, 1st Forfar	28	16	22	66
Serg. Haywood, 5th Lancashire	28	19	18	65
Serg. Palmer	26	23	18	64
Pte. Franklin, 46th Lancashire	23	21	20	64
Serg. Lamont, Queen's Edinburgh	30	19	14	63
Pt. Grant, 40th Lancashire	22	24	17	63

The remainder of the 60 scored less than 60 each.

The Battalion Sweepstakes, in connection with the First stage of the Queen's Prizes, resulted as follows, the aggregate scores made by the six highest of the respective battalions in the First Stage deciding the sweepstakes in order of merit:—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
First Prize, 2nd Batt. Queen's Edin. R.B.	177	181	176	534
Second Prize, 1st Warwickshire	181	178	174	533
Third Prize, 1st Lanarkshire	172	183	173	528
Fourth Prize, 3rd Lanarkshire	187	183	158	528

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COCONADA CIGARS!!
ROBERTS & Co.,
Cigar Manufacturers, Coconada,
ESTABLISHED 1865.)

DIPLOMA OF HONOR awarded at Vienna Exhibition of 1873 for superior quality and excellence of manufacture. Cigars guaranteed to be manufactured of the best Lanka Tobacco obtainable. One hundred sample cigars (of 20 different kinds) packed in tin, *post free,* to any part of India for a remittance of Rs. 3-8-0.

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GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

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Patent Elastic Dress Boots
Barade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf
Palmoral Boots
Button Boots
} Superior in style and excellent in quality 25s. Finest quality we can produce 35s.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

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ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satinettee, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots	5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.
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A LADY'S WALKING BOOT.

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Remittances may be made in Government of India Notes which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

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DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

WHEREAS it having become known to the Proprietors of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE that a Medicine, emanating from an unscrupulous London firm, is exported to India and China, and foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, they feel it due to the public to specially caution them against this compound, and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne:—

1st.—That Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is sold only in cases.
2nd.—The words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.
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DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is the Only Reliable Remedy for
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AND ALL
FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is patronised by the aristocracy and the *elite,* extensively used in the army and navy, and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

N.B.—Ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE and do not be persuaded to take any useless AND POSSIBLY DANGEROUS SUBSITUTE.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
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HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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CAUTION.

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PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.

ALTHOUGH the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

The question naturally presents itself, "Why is so valuable an element so little regarded and so seldom prescribed?" The only answer which can be given is:—That a certain difficulty has been found in so preparing it that its action may be kept under perfect control. Hitherto it has been used in almond and olive oils, in sulphuric ether, in rectified alcohol, in chloroform, and in several other substances; but however valuable it has been found in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced, which have led physicians to neglect it for general purposes, and to employ it only ill extreme cases, and after every other remedy has failled But a chemical process has now been discovered, by which its invaluable action on the human system may be realised without any of those drawbacks which previous modes of administration have invariably produced.

☞ CAUTION.—PHOSPHORUS is sometimes sold in the form of Pills & Lozenges; it shoud be generally known that every form where *solid particles* of phosphorus are in combination is dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any preparation of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble in water.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.

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DR. BRIGHT'S,
PHOSPHODYNE.
(OZONIC OXYGEN)
The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
is sold only in CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Direction for use in the English, French, German, Italian Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese Languages, accompany each case.

☞ CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are blown in the bottle, and that the directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which none can possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

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,, ,,	Stanistreet & Co.	,,
,, ,,	Bathgate & Co.	,,
,, ,,	J. Corfield & Co.	,,
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Shanghai Pekin Yokohama Nagasaki Hiogo and small Ports of China	Watson, Cleave & Co.	Shanghai.

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SMALL STEAMERS, YACHTS AND LAUNCHES.
WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
Screw Steamers, having speeds up to 20 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, having draughts down to 6 inches of water.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT BOARD.
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A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.
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HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
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LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kemaoon.
LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

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TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM WEAK OR DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

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Of finest London Manufacture, highly polished and finished, and perfect as regards fit and comfort.

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(BREAKFAST)
COCOA.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendence to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*The Civil Service Gazette.*

Sold only in Packets labelled
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
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AS this is the season when this dread visitant generally makes its appearance, I wish to make it known to the Profession and the Public, that after years of exact and laborious experiments, both chemical and physical, I have discovered a CERTAIN SPECIFIC for this fearful malady. Pathological investigations, although carried on by some of the most eminent of the Faculty, has thrown no light upon the anture of this awful scourge. After half a century we are in *statu quo.*

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Address "GALEN."
Umballa.

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Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

REMOVAL NOTICE.
PELLATT & Co.,
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON
Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have REMOVED to their
NEW SHOW ROOMS AND OFFICES,
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, where may be seen samples of very description of
TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regimental Messes. Hotels, Confectioners, Ships' Cabins, &c.; also
CHANDELIERS, for Gas, Kerosine or Candles.
CHINA and STONE WARE, for Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Service.
CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam Gauges, Vials, &c.
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PELLATT & Co., Glass Manufacturers.

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BY TAKING
HOCKING'S
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

IT differs from Seidlitz Powders usually sold in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite tasteless and may be taken by persons of all ages as a *Cooling Beverage, Mild Aperient, or Brisk Purgative,* according to dose. Its extensive use during nearly half a century proves its valuable qualities as a Purgative Saline, and the fact that the powder retains its qualities for any number of years renders it a most reliable and efficient Domestic Medicine. It will be found invaluable to Families, Travellers or Emigrants, as a preventive or remedy in all cases of Sickness, Headache, Bilious Attacks, Fevers, and the other ordinary ailments of life. Manufactured only by Hocking Wilson and Co., 38, Duke St., Manchester Square, London.

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NOTICES.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE,
WITH THE
SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
Issued on the 1st November 1877.
In pamphlet form, price 8 as.
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ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

ELLWOOD'S
PATENT AIR-CHAMBER
HATS AND HELMETS.
THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION AGAINST SUN-STROKE.

be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters, and Wholesale only of
J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
LONDON.

Beware of Useless Imitations.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

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UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA r any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
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ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
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SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, call attention to the recognised remedy for

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DATURA TATULA for ASTHMA, &c. The entire plant cut and prepared for smoking. Tins 2s. 6d. to 18s. Economical and efficacious.

SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA in all forms for smoking and inhalations. Medical Testimonial with each Packet.

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FOR ASTHMA, &c., DATURA TATULA. Prepared only by SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London and of Chemists everywhere.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR
AUGUST 1878.
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The alterations in the Passenger and Mixed Trains between Bombay and Poona, which comes into force from the 1st of this month, and the Monsoon alterations in the B. B. & C. I. R. Co.'s Passenger Trains, will be seen in this Guide.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

AGENTS.

Bombay	Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith and Lord; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
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Deolalee	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore	Kellner & Co.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund	"Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad	Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad	Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
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INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

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BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

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THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... Rs.	10,000,000
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TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to
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,, 1872 .... £[illegible]

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FIRE RESERVE £1,150,000
LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE £2,885,967
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS £5,814,367

FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangement some very great advantages are offered to insurers. For Tables and Prospectus, apply to the Undermentioned.

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The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policy-holders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

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Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

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Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

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NINETY-FOUR LAC OF RUPEES,
(which s irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund), being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors

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ILL-HEALTH.—Numerous Diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic, and restorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Biliousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache, Skin, Blotches, Piles, and ailments arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fail in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. Cleanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.

In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co. for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co. Vepery, Madras, or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of dringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been Remonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed one The charges have been fixed in an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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